PERIODICAL DIV.
OCT 7 - 1943
RECEIVED

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXV. No. 23879. 華西林字報 SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941 Registered at the C.P.O. Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 30 cents. THIRTY CENTS

Three Nazi Divisions Said Smashed in Past Few Days

London, July 27.

LATEST reports on the fighting in Russia indicate no substantial changes as the gigantic struggle entered its sixth week today. While today's German communique merely claims that operations "are being continued successfully on the whole eastern front," the latest Soviet statement mentions bitter fighting in the Smolensk area, in the centre, and around Zhitomir, in the Ukraine, but omits the Finnish sector, the German drive on Leningrad from the south and operations on the Bessarabian front.

Earlier Soviet communiques, however, mentioned fierce battles in the directions of Porkhov and Nevel, south of Leningrad, and asserted that three German divisions—one armoured and two infantry divisions—had been smashed in the past few days, with tremendous losses to the Germans.

Moscow Raided Again

Moscow was subjected to another air attack on Saturday night. While the German communique claims that successful attacks were carried out on communications and public utility plants, a Soviet communique states that of about 100 planes which set out, only five to seven succeeded in penetrating the anti-aircraft defences, and that three machines were brought down. No military objective is said to have been hit, but there were several casualties.

Between July 20 and 26, Leningrad was unsuccessfully attacked 12 times, it is officially stated in Moscow. The Germans are said to have lost 41 planes and the defenders eight.

Soviet Communique

The latest communique issued by the Soviet Information Board today states:—

"During the night of July 26, our forces continued to fight strenuous battles in the directions of Smolensk and Zhitomir. In other directions and sectors of the front, there were no major operations.

"Our air force struck blows on enemy mechanized units and his aerodromes."

How a battalion of a Soviet regiment withstood for 12 hours onslaughts of a German unit is told in a supplementary announcement from the Information Board. The Germans, it is stated, attacked the Soviet positions four times and each time were repelled, losing hundreds of soldiers. The Germans then launched a combined tank and infantry attack. The Soviet battalion repelled the attack by artillery and machinegun fire and started a counter-attack. Finally, the enemy withdrew leaving more than 1,000 killed and wounded, and many wrecked tanks, machineguns and automatic rifles.

As far as the centre of Moscow is concerned the fifth night raid on Moscow can be said to have been a failure like the previous ones. The alert was sounded at 11.50 p.m. and the allclear, at 3.30 a.m. The barrage put up by anti-aircraft guns was the heaviest so far.

Nazi Claims

Berlin, July 27.

A German spokesman last night claimed that destruction of the huge Soviet pockets behind the German advanced forces had proceeded so far that it was possible for the High Command to order a general advance to begin again.

The spokesman claimed that in the past week German infantry units had been gradually squeezed together and destroying three large pockets, while simultaneously fighting their way forward to catch up with the Panzer spearheads. These spearheads themselves, it was admitted, were forced to fight off constant and fierce counter-attacks by fresh Red Army reinforcements.

The spokesman said that the gigantic "battle of materials" which is now raging along the eastern front needs time to be brought to a conclusion, but claimed that one important result had been achieved at the end of the fifth week of fighting—the Germans were alleged to have prevented the Red Army from creating a new and cohesive defence line.—United Press.

Italian Planes Downed Over Malta

Cairo, July 27.

An R.A.F. Middle East communique gives further details of combats over Malta on Friday, when five Italian planes were shot down without loss to the R.A.F.

The communique states: "A large number of Italian aircraft approached Malta yesterday at high altitude. R.A.F. fighters intercepted and shot down one Breda machine, which crashed in flames outside the Grand Harbour, one Savoia bomber and three Macchi-200's. One enemy pilot was rescued from the sea and another, who abandoned his aircraft, was killed after his parachute failed to open.

Cheered by Populace

"During the engagement Maltese crowds enthusiastically cheered our pilots, all of whom returned with their aircraft undamaged.

"Heavy bombers of the R.A.F. carried out another raid on Benghazi during the night of July 24/25. Fires were started at the base of Cathedral Mole and a ship moored west of the mole was hit. All our aircraft returned safely."—Reuter.

Offensive Patrol

London, July 27.

During reconnaissance by a Fortress aircraft of the Bomber Command yesterday morning, bombs were dropped on the port of Emden, states an Air Ministry communique.

British fighters carried out offensive patrol over the French coast, it adds, while an enemy patrol vessel off Boulogne was attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire and one enemy fighter was shot down. No British aircraft are missing from these operations it claims.

Britain Quiet

There was very little enemy activity over this country last night, states an Air Ministry communique. Bombs were dropped at one place on the Suffolk coast but little damage was done and no casualties are reported.—Reuter.

12 E-Boats Sunk in Attack on Malta

London, July 27.

Twelve enemy E-boats were sunk during an attack by E-boats on Valetta harbour, Malta, yesterday.

A joint Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry communique states: "An attack by E-boats was made on the harbour of Valetta, Malta, early this morning. It was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

"Details are not yet available, but it is already known that about a dozen of the attacking E-boats were sunk by coast defences and by aircraft of the R.A.F. A number of prisoners and bodies have been recovered."

Italian Version

An Italian communique on the same attack says: "The strongly fortified base of Malta was last night attacked with unequalled daring by a medium strong assault group and by the Royal navy. Light units who had accompanied them to a short distance from the entrance to the port reported that a passage was successfully forced.—Reuter.

Nazi Difficulties in Russia Said Increasing Rapidly

London, July 27.

GERMANY last night completed the fifth week of her offensive against Russia and found herself further from Moscow than *blitzkrieg* forces were from Paris 15 months ago, before they started the invasion of the Low Countries.

The first wave of the assault, which pushed deeply into Russian defences, was slowed to a stand-still and then was followed by a second and even stronger onslaught. Now Germany is faced with the necessity of hurling forces into the battle for the third time in an all-out offensive on three fronts if she is to gain the breakthrough promised the German people.

Defences Intact

Regardless of the losses the Reichswehr has been able to inflict on the Russians, it has not been able to penetrate the strong defences either of Kiev or Leningrad—on neither front is the advance at the moment making any important headway.

On the central front, the German drive, which at first averaged 26 miles daily, has now fallen to an average of about 12 miles a day,—not much faster than the rate Napoleon maintained in his famous advance from Vilna to Smolensk.

The Russians have undoubtedly suffered heavy losses in men and weapons, but there is every indication that the Germans have been forced to pay an equally high price.

Orderly Withdrawals

Except during the first few days of the attack, which caught the Russians off balance, all the withdrawals have been carried out in good order with the Russians showing excellent *moral*, according to the best available information.

The effectiveness of the Russian defence apparently was based on the following factors:—

The willingness of the Red Army to permit the Panzer spearheads to break through as deep as is desired if the long front behind it can be reformed;

The ability of the Russians to counter-attack with their own heavy columns—which no other opponent Germany has met has been in a position to afford.

British commentators consider that these counter-attacks, such as the Russians began on Thursday south of Smolensk, to be of great importance in disrupting the Panzer offensive plans. Tied in with this is the Russian ability to keep their air force active along the front regardless of the odds against it, and to prevent the attacking force from gaining complete domination of the air—which the Germans have usually enjoyed previously.

The "Evening Standard's" Military Correspondent argued that if the Germans had destroyed the effective power of the Red Air Force as the Luftwaffe has claimed, "the Germans would have bombed Leningrad, Moscow and other cities during daylight as they bombed Rotterdam and Belgrade. The night raiding of Moscow is an admission that daylight raids would prove too costly. That proves that Russian fighter strength remains effective."

Lengthy Campaign

In four days the Russian campaign will have lasted as long as Germany's longest previous phase, which began with the invasion of the Low Countries on May 10 last year and ended with the French appeal for an armistice on June 17.

It is generally accepted here that unless Hitler can wind up the Russian campaign soon not only will the invasion of England be impossible before bad weather sets in, but problems on the eastern front itself will begin to multiply.

With this in mind, some commentators wonder whether Hitler is not prepared to strike elsewhere—and soon—if there appears to be no hope of inflicting a crushing defeat on Russia before mid-September. "Elsewhere" probably would be Turkey.

Although the Turkish Army is ill-equipped to meet the large and well-equipped German force, the Turks certainly would put up serious resistance. They would be assisted by British forces from Syria and Iran. The Royal Air Force could cooperate.—United Press.

Chinese Hail Anglo-U.S. Freezing Order

Chungking, July 27.

The Government, press and public circles unanimously express satisfaction at the freezing of Japanese and Chinese assets and hail the move as a stern warning to Japan that the next action will be war.

A spokesman of the Government expressed gratification that the United States Government had so promptly taken drastic measures against Japan's action in Indo-China. He stated that this gratification was all the greater because of the unanimity of support of the measures as reflected in views expressed by outstanding American leaders, like Mr. Wendell Willkie. It was hoped the spokesman added, that an embargo on all oil shipments to Japan would also be put into immediate effect. He declared that another source of gratification was the fact that the British Government, supported by Canada, India and South Africa, had taken similar action with equal speed, thereby demonstrating close Anglo-American solidarity against aggression.

War Not Expected

Nevertheless, well-informed quarters are not of the opinion that war will follow immediately. They are confident that Japan must now try to avoid war. Japan, these circles believe, probably hoped that after the occupation of south Indo-China she could go slow for some time in order to let the situation quieten down before making the next move. The promptness and completeness of British and American retaliation must have stunned Japan, it is thought here. While no war is considered imminent, it is pointed out that it must be clear to Japan that any next aggressive move must result in war.

The official "Central Daily News" describes the Anglo-American step as the first effective counter-measure against Japan. Hitherto, the paper says, Great Britain and the United States had only resorted to assistance to China.

Appeasement Ended

"It means definite abandonment of the appeasement policy in the Far East on the part of Britain and the United States. The measure also reveal the closest collaboration between Britain and the United States. Although the freezing of Japanese assets may technically differ from an economic embargo, in actual working it amounts to the same thing. As the freezing of assets is merely a preliminary measure on the part of the democracies to check Japanese aggression, we believe that other measures will follow.

"Meanwhile, we earnestly hope that Russia will closely co-operate with Britain and America in the move against Japan".

Referring to the freezing of Chinese assets, the "Central Daily News" explains that China had especially requested the freezing as the measure would benefit her. Frozen Chinese assets, the paper says, may be used as security for the purchase of American and British supplies on credit. The freezing will also stop the flight of Chinese capital abroad.—Reuter.

Exchange of Letters Between Churchill, Stalin Reported

London, July 27.

Mr. Winston Churchill, and M. Joseph Stalin have exchanged friendly letters, according to reports here yesterday. M. Stalin is said to have emphasized the importance to the common cause of every blow that Britain can now strike against Germany in the west. While paying high tribute to the achievements of the Royal Air Force, he urged that Germany be attacked in every way.

Mr. Churchill was believed to have expressed admiration for Soviet Russia's struggle against the German aggression.

The British view was said to be that the extent and character of British aid to Russia depends to a considerable degree upon the assistance that Britain receives from the United States.—United Press.

U.S. to Have Fastest Cruiser Ever Built

Quincy, Mass., July 27.

The U.S.S. San Diego, 6,000 tons, will be one of the fastest cruisers ever built with a speed approaching that of the new type destroyers launched by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The San Diego, one of the four Atlanta class ships under construction, is smaller than the light cruisers of the Omaha class, bearing a general resemblance to destroyers.

It has a raised forecastle, while the forward deckhouse is extended to enclose the forward smokestack to create a streamline airflow around the stack, thus eliminating air pockets that would draw the smoke downward.

It was revealed that the U.S. Navy contracted for four more ships of the same type which will be built in San Francisco yards.—Domei.

Tokyo Turkish Embassy Damaged by Fire

Tokyo, July 27.

Part of the Turkish Embassy was burned down this afternoon when the building located on Kameyamacho, Sibuya Ward, caught on fire at 1.10 o'clock. The fire was immediately brought under control, although its cause was still unknown.

Members of the Turkish Embassy staff headed by the Ambassador, Hurrey Gerede, escaped injury, although their belongings were badly damaged.—Domei

Britain's New Tanks Best in World

These are some of Britain's latest tanks, which are believed to be the best in the world, having made rings round the Germans and Italians in North Africa. They are well armed and easily manœuvrable and can travel over rough and hilly country at an astonishing rate of speed.

Heavy Attacks on Convoy in Mediterranean Beaten Off

London, July 27.

THE safe and timely arrival of an important British convoy of troops and ammunition, which was involved in a two-day battle in the Mediterranean this week, was disclosed by Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in a broadcast last night.

"The destination of the convoy was in a very dangerous spot, and the route was through narrow waters close to enemy bases.

"The safe and timely arrival of the convoy meant reinforcements for our forces in the Mediterranean in ships, fresh troops, munitions and stores," said Mr. Alexander.

Enemy Submarine Destroyed

He recalled that though one convoyed ship was hit, she carried on, while, as already announced, one British destroyer was lost. He added that convoy forces had sunk one E-boat, damaged another and probably destroyed one submarine, besides shooting down a number of attacking planes.

"It is now possible to give some account of recent naval operations in the Mediterranean," states an Admiralty communique on the same subject issued yesterday afternoon.

"These operations, which were under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Somerville, resulted in the successful passage of an important convoy through the central Mediterranean, without loss to the convoy. One merchantman, however, was damaged, and, as already announced, our naval forces suffered the loss of a destroyer H.M.S. Fearless. Considerable losses were inflicted on such of the enemy as ventured to attack."

Attacked by U-Boat

The communique adds: "On the morning of July 21 our ships were sighted by enemy reconnaissance aircraft. That night, a U-boat delivered an attack, which, however, was unsuccessful, and it is possible that the U-boat was destroyed by the very strong counter-attack to which it was subjected.

"Next morning, a series of air attacks developed. This was by torpedo-carrying aircraft, synchronized with high-level bombers. Of the six torpedo-carriers which pressed home the attack, three were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire.

"H.M.S. Fearless was hit by a torpedo and had subsequently to be sunk by our forces. The number of casualties was not large, but the names have not yet been received.

Air Attacks Unsuccessful

"The high-level bombing attack was completely unsuccessful, and two enemy bombers were shot down by our naval aircraft, while two others were probably destroyed.

"Three of our aircraft were lost in this engagement, but the crews of all were saved. During the after-

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

Axis Attempts to Destroy Convoy Described

By Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Mediterranean Fleet

July 27.

"The convoy must go through." This was Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville's order to the Western Mediterranean Fleet. The ships' guns and the Ark Royal's fighters saw that the order was executed.

This convoy carrying, as the First Lord of the Admiralty said on Saturday night, vital reinforcements and munitions, passed through the central Mediterranean and the dangerous narrows between Sicily and the Libyan Coast.

Although the convoy was spotted on the second day out, nothing happened until the following morning; then for half an hour bombers and torpedo-carriers dived to attack while the Ark Royal's fighters tore into the raiders. Two fell flaming into the sea, three others dropped bombs away on the horizon as they fled towards their base.

Bombing Attack

Seven bombers roared through, dropping bombs around the warships and merchantmen. Torpedo-bombers followed, skimming the wave-tops as they threaded their way through the lines of ships.

Three were shot down into the sea. As the attack was finished, we saw a column of black smoke rising from the stern of the destroyer Fearless two miles away. She signalled "abandoning ship" and we saw boats creeping towards a destroyer which was standing by to pick up the survivors.

There were no further attacks on that day, but in the evening our fighters smashed an attack by torpedo-bombers before they reached gun range. Two were shot down and others damaged. The following morning, a Cant flying-boat, which had been shadowing the convoy, was forced down and machine-gunned, bursting into flames.

There were no other signs of enemy aircraft, although the convoy was within easy range of enemy air bases. Another Cant was shot down, and later fighters from the aircraft-carrier intercepted a formation of eight Italian bombers which dropped nearly 20 bombs on the horizon as they turned and fled. Two were shot down. During a high-level attack, another 20 bombs were dropped, one damaging a destroyer by a "near miss."

At midnight, the sea was brilliantly lit by flares as enemy aircraft sought the convoy, and in the early morning six E-boats attacked for an hour, one being destroyed and another damaged, but a torpedo hit one merchantman. A destroyer embarked the troops she was carrying, but the merchantman was able to proceed under her own steam. Although later attacked by Junkers dive-bombers, one of which was shot down, she safely reached her destination. The convoy had gone through.—Reuter.

Nazi Blockade Runner Intercepted

London, July 27.

The German ship Erlangen (Bremen, 6,101 tons), which was attempting to run the blockade, has been intercepted by British patrols in the South Atlantic, states an Admiralty communique. Built in 1929, the Erlangen is owned by the Nord Deutscher Lloyd.—Reuter.

"No More Room for Troops" in Britain

New York, July 27.

Sir Gerald Campbell, Director-General of the British Information Service, arrived here from London yesterday and declared that responsible British officials do not desire an American Expeditionary force because "there is no more room for troops" in the British Isles.—United Press.

Japanese Seaman Dies; Dum-Dum Bullets Said Used

Medical attention failed to save the life of Kenzo Jotoku, Japanese bluejacket shot by an unknown Chinese gunman in the Yangtszepoo district shortly after 9 p.m. on Saturday. After being rushed to a Japanese naval hospital and despite prompt aid being rendered the wounded man, he died at 1 a.m. yesterday, four hours after he had sustained a bullet wound in the lower part of the chest. Futhermore, officials of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party were especially indignant over this shooting as dum-dum bullets were said to have been used.

Immediately after the news of the shooting reached naval headquarters, bridges over the Soochow Creek were closed and intensive searches were conducted all over the Yangtszepoo district. But no signs of the assassin could be found and up to a late hour last night the gunman was still at large.

Hongkew District Isolated

Those who had cause to use the Garden Bridge, the Szechuen Road Bridge and other bridges over the Soochow Creek were inconvenienced on Saturday night for some three hours. It was not until shortly after midnight that the two main bridges were thrown open to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, other bridges being opened half an hour later.

The scene of the attack was at the intersection of Kwenming and Paoting Roads in the Yangtszepoo district and the seaman was shot while he was accompanied by another member of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, both of whom were searching passers-by.

Suspicious-Looking Chinese

At 9.10 p.m., during the course of their searches, the two marines caught sight of a suspicious-looking Chinese at the corner of Kwenming and Alcock Roads. Upon being challenged, the man turned on his heels and fled. Jotoku immediately took up the chase but, at the junction of Kwenming and Paoting Roads, the Chinese suddenly drew out his pistol and fired two shots.

One of these found its mark in the bluejacket and he fell to the ground. Jotoku, however, did not lose his presence of mind and attempted to use his rifle but none of his shots took effect. In his hasty retreat, the gunman left his pistol behind. He made good his escape by running across a vacant plot of ground west of Alcock Road.

Intensive Searches Made

As soon as the news of the attack reached naval headquarters, the Settlement Defence Headquarters of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, co-operating with the Japanese Gendarmerie and the Consular Police, closed all bridges leading into Hongkew and threw a cordon around the Yangtszepoo area. But these measures proved of no avail and the criminal was still free yesterday.

It was revealed that the victim of the shooting had been in the Japanese navy for four and a half years, joining up on January 10, 1937. He became a member of the Special Naval Landing Party on April 14, 1939 and held the rank of Third Class Warrant Officer at the time of his death.

Clashes Between Nazi, Italian Troops

Lisbon, July 27.

A business man who has recently returned from Italy stated that clashes between German and Italian soldiers are becoming more and more frequent. A big encounter between German and Italian troops recently took place in Sicily, and in this connection high officials of the Fascist party and representatives of the German command in Italy went there. In compliance with a German demand, many Italian officers participating in this encounter were shot. Italian garrisons in Sicily are being relieved.—Tass.

De Gaulle Greeted by Enthusiastic Crowds When Entering Beirut

By Reuter's Special Correspondent With The Allied Forces In Syria

Beirut, July 25. (delayed.)

The curtain was rung down on the Syrian campaign this morning with the entry of General de Gaulle into Beirut. There were scenes of intense enthusiasm througout the town when the Free French leader, accompanied by General Catroux, travelling in an open car, drove in escorted by a detachment of Lebanese gendarmerie in motor-cycles.

The Cross of Lorraine, the cedared Lebanese tricolor and the Union Jack fluttered from housetops, while balconies, roofs, streets and pavements were crowded with enthusiastic civilians mingling with khaki-clad Britishers and Australians.

As the procession drove through the Place Descanons, enthusiasm reached fever pitch, crowds cheering, breaking away from police cordons and rushing after the French leader's car.

Free French fighter aircraft, marked with the Cross of Lorraine, flew overhead.

General Catroux had driven out to meet General de Gaulle in battle-scarred Damour. General de Gaulle drove to Grand Serail, where he was met by a guard of honour comprising bluejackets, tirailleurs Senegalese and Legionnaires. A red-fezzed Senagalese band struck up the Marseillaise and March of Lorraine.

In the afternoon General de Gaulle received at Grand Serail leading Lebanese personalities of military civilian and religious sects. He will conclude his visit on Sunday with a reception at the Cercle Union of Free French civil and military leaders.—Reuter.

U.S. Watching Status of Shanghai Settlement

Washington, July 27.

OPINION is gaining ground here that every act of aggression by Japan will be followed instantly by United States economic and financial counter-measures. For instance, seizure of the International Settlement in Shanghai by Japan, which is reported here to be not unlikely, would result in immediate United States counter-action.

Measures taken against Japan for her aggression in Indo-China are praised everywhere here and satisfaction is expressed in many quarters that Great Britain has taken similar measures.

Many observers feel strongly that at last parallel Anglo-American action, which could have stopped Japan's aggressive career a decade ago, is finally working and will continue to work for the same objectives.

As newspapers belonging to the Scripps-Howard chain state, "American now says China is our friend, England is our friend; Japan is fighting China and is allied with Germany and Italy who are fighting England. Much of the material with which Japan is warring comes from the United States—let us cut it off!"

Appeasement of Japan is definitely dead here, and there is in operation an entirely new policy based on determination and the will to go forward regardless of what consequences Japan cares to provoke.—Reuter.

Saigon Occupation Starts

Saigon, July 27.

Several Japanese military trucks driven here from Hanoi rumbled through Saigon's streets today, heralding the Japanese occupation of southern Indo-China. Japanese occupation operations were expected to attain their full stride by Tuesday.

Major General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese military mission, announced that he had reached an agreement this evening with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, under which the agreement reached between Tokyo and Vichy would be placed into effect in Indo-China immediately.

The city, however, was generally calm and the cinemas and cafes were crowded with normal week-end throngs.

Approximately 100 members of the Japanese military mission filled the Continental Hotel. All were in uniform. Throngs of curious Frenchmen, Annamites and Chinese were seen outside the hotel, glancing at the Japanese officers.

The Japanese officers who arrived here today immediately embarked on a large-scale shopping tour. Apparently all of them are photographers because they virtually cleaned out all photographic shops of all good cameras.

Indo-China was further cut off from the world today by the suspension of the Dutch air service. The Dutch planes used to operate between Saigon, Singapore and Batavia.

No Incidents Expected

Commander Kanei Chudoh, head of the naval section of the Japanese mission, told the United Press that the "troops and sailors coming to southern Indo-China are the best disciplined men and no incidents with the Chinese and French are anticipated.

"We do not wish to treat the Chinese here badly provided they are willing to co-operate. On the contrary, we will help them wherever possible."

Asked why the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building in the Cholon area was selected for the Japanese military headquarters here, Commander Chudoh replied that the Japanese needed a large building and

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 ✱)

Japanese Troops Concentrated

Chungking, July 27.

About 250,000 Japanese troops have been mobilized in Japan within the past fortnight, according to Chinese reports. Japanese forces in Korea and Manchuria are said to have been increased to 17 divisions, with the largest concentrations east of Harbin.

The Tsushima Straits is claimed to have been mined by the Japanese navy. Large concentrations of Japanese troops on Hainan Island and Formosa are also reported here.—Reuter.

Chungking Stirred By Roosevelt's Oil Admission

Chungking, July 27.

The British and United States freezing of Chinese and Japanese assets did not come as a surprise here, in fact some circles wished the measure had been taken earlier.

It is generally known that the Japanese have been converting large U.S. dollar holdings into Chinese dollars, while many Chinese have large U.S. dollar accounts with American banks.

Chinese circles here generally welcome the move, hoping that the measure will finally lead to complete economic embargo against Japan. They are particularly pleased to see Britain and the United States taking parallel action thereon, thereby indicating determined, united action.

Roosevelt Statement Criticized

President Roosevelt's statement concerning the supply of oil to Japan in the past year caused much comment in local Chinese circles.

In a leading article on the subject yesterday morning the influential Chinese daily, the "Ta Kung Pao," strongly criticized President Roosevelt's statement, saying: "We have hitherto explained the United States failure to adopt a stronger attitude towards Japan as due to pressure of the Isolationist group in America. Now we hear from the American President himself that the United States' so called effective measures to check Japan have consisted in supplying oil to Japan.

"President Roosevelt announced that America would be the great arsenal of the Democracies, yet if America continues to supply oil to Japan would it not be true that America has become a great arsenal for aggressors?

"China has been fighting for the past four years, sacrificing millions of lives, and huge property losses, though United States' material assistance to China has been negligible. Yet we never complained, believing that the supplying of oil to Japan was due to profit-making on the part of a few American businessmen. If the United States helped Japan's war against China, merely to protect the southern Pacific, we want to know why President Roosevelt should make the Chinese shed blood for somebody else?

Appeasement Ineffective

"Can such an appeasement policy be effective? Mr. Chamberlain brought disaster to Britain. Stalin tried the same experiment but now Germany is attacking Russia.

"Despite President Roosevelt's appeasement, Japan is occupying the whole of Indo-China, ready to push towards the Dutch East Indies and Singapore.

The "Sao Tang Pao," the Chinese army organ, says: "We attach much significance to the past tense used in President Roosevelt's statement, and we would like to hear the present and future tenses in forthcoming American statements."—Reuter.

Gen. Rommel Still In Libya

London, July 27.

Rome Radio states that Gen. Rommel, chief of the German forces in North Africa, is still in Libya. It had been reported that Gen. Rommel was now on the Russian front.—Reuter.

British Believe Freezing Will Kill Japan's Trade

London, July 27.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's announcement of the freezing of Japanese credits in the United States prior to the similar British announcement surprised observers here yesterday in view of reports it was understood that the London and Washington announcements would be made simultaneously. Political quarters believed that the freezing was a preliminary step to drastic enforcement of sanctions which will bring Japanese industries to a complete stand-still in a short time.

President Roosevelt's inclusion of Chinese credits in the freezing order surprised observers until the explanation was clarified, indicating that it was a smart move designed to overcome any possible Japanese efforts to find a loop-hole in the freezing through use of Chinese assets.

Trade With Britain Declined

The American freezing of Japanese assets was expected here to affect Japan more seriously than Great Britain's similar action. As a natural result of the war and Japan's alliance with the Axis, business transacted by Japanese-owned banking and mercantile institutions in Britain has largely declined.

Normally the United States, the British Empire and the Netherlands provided Japan with 86 per cent. of all materials essential for war purposes. The United States supplied Japan with 56 per cent. of her war materials, the British Empire supplied 20.09 per cent. while the Netherlands, including the East Indies, supplied 6.62 per cent.

The cutting off of Japanese exports to the British Empire alone was expected to deprive Japan of 50 per cent. of her export revenue.

Press Welcomes Action

The joint Anglo-American action swept the Russo-German war from the main positions on front pages of morning newspapers which splashed the story in big headlines. Although the release story broke late, some morning papers made over their editorial page.

The "Daily Telegraph" declared that "Japanese militarists, who have led their country to the interminable disaster of the Chinese war in the years past, have been seeking to escape from the follies of their policy by interference with British and American interests in the Far East.

"Both nations have been very patient but under the tuition of Nazi arrogance, the Japanese militarists grew to open denunciation of our temerity in holding the base at Singapore at all, and denunciation of maintenance by the United States of a fleet in the western Pacific....In the economic field, Anglo-American relation can be made deadly."

Deeds Back Up Warning

The "Daily Mail" declared that "thus with no loss of time, deeds have been carried out in the form of a trade blockade and frozen assets to supplement words of warning already broken in London and Washington."

The "News-Chronicle" declared that "Japan is one of the most vulnerable countries of the world to action of this sort. Although she has for some time been pursuing a policy of maximum self-sufficiency, her long-run war-making capacity is still extremely dependent on imports from abroad. Now the bulk of these will be cut off. Appeasement has ended."—United Press.

Scharnhorst Dummy Fails to Deceive R.A.F. Observers

London, July 27.

A DUMMY of the Scharnhorst, cleverly constructed at Brest by Nazi camouflage experts after the battle-cruiser had slipped away in a bid to evade the R.A.F., failed to deceive reconnaissance fliers of the British air force.

"A bolster beneath sheets" is what the Air Ministry calls the replica in giving the story last night of the prelude to a terrific bombing attack on the Scharnhorst in her new refuge at la Pallice.

At dusk last Thursday, the Scharnhorst was in her usual berth at Brest. The next morning at dawn there was every outward appearance that she was still there. The overhead camouflage netting, with which the Germans had tried to screen the ship, was still in place and below it was the seemingly familiar hulk of the battlecruiser. But British reconnaissance, which for the last few months had visited the Scharnhorst several times a day, saw certain flaws in the enemy's scheme of concealment. The Scharnhorst had departed in the dark.

Beneath Bed-sheets

The interpretation of observers reports showed that what was now beneath the canopy of camouflage was a 530-foot long oil tanker, with smaller ships at her bow and stern to give length, and all fitted with devices to resemble the Scharnhorst's superstructure. It was a case of a bolster beneath bed-sheets—a creditable piece of bluff, but not quite good enough.

While British reconnaissance units prowled about Brest seeking more information, they had to evade possibly the heaviest barrage of shell fire ever raised against investigating aircraft.

Coast Searched

Where had the Scharnhorst gone? Air patrols were flung out across the western approaches and the Bay of Biscay. Every yard of the Breton coast was searched. The Scharnhorst could not escape unseen despite poor visibility. The enemy laid smoke screens from the breakwater at Brest and from small islands close to the coast. Mysterious trails of bluish and yellow oil, 100 yards wide and seven miles long, appeared on the sea. These devices met with no success. The British planes scoured the sea and coasts in relays on carefully planned patrols which looked like a great maze of operations on room charts.

Warship Found

Successful results came promptly. Almost simultaneously several aircraft signalled back to the base and Coastal Command headquarters that the Scharnhorst now lay inside the pierhead of the outer jetty at La Pallice—240 miles south of Brest.

While the great onslaught was being prepared last Thursday on the Scharnhorst and other enemy warships at Brest, bombers and torpedo-bombers—Hudsons and Beauforts—opened up an offensive. They showered their heaviest bombs on the Scharnhorst in her new harbourage, from which she was apparently to make a sortie into the Atlantic.

The attack was so persistent and effective that the cruiser did not move. She had to stay in the same position until the British Bomber Command, using its biggest aircraft, had assembled the most powerful striking force ever directed against a warship.—Reuter.

Tokyo Retaliation Effective Today

Tokyo, July 27.

The Japanese Government's retaliatory order freezing United States assets becomes effective on Monday. It stipulates that permission must be obtained for transactions involving residents in Japan and nationals of the United States territories and the Philippines "for acquisition or disposal of real rights and credits or of invisible properties, transactions in trust or moveable or immoveable properties or securities, liquidation or underwriting of debts and acquisition or disposal of monthly sums in excess of Y.500."

Exceptions are provided in respect of tax payments and payments of salaries or wages to Japanese nationals in the employ of Americans and also cases specified by the Finance Minister.

Privy Council Called

The Privy Council has been called to meet on Monday to consider the situation. In addition to developments in Indo-China and the freezing of credits, political circles believe that four additional decrees of the Emperor supplementary to the law of general mobilization will be considered.

It was officially recognized here last night that President Roosevelt's order was prompted directly by the Franco-Japanese joint defence agreement covering French Indo-China.

The Finance Ministry has issued regulations, effective tomorrow, for the control of all transactions by foreigners and foreign firms in Japan, the application of which to specific countries will be announced later.—Reuter.

No Action Against Britain

London, July 27.

Authoritative quarters last night stated that no word of any Japanese freezing order against British credits had been received from Tokyo thus far in retaliation for Britain's action in freezing Japanese credits and severing commercial relations. These quarters added that they would not be surprised if Japan took such action immediately.—United Press.

Ships Off Saigon

Saigon, July 27.

Marking the first step in the Japanese execution of Tokyo's new agreement with Vichy, providing Japan with military and naval concessions in southern Indo-China, General Sumita, chief of the Japanese mission in Indo-China, arrived here by plane yesterday afternoon with three military and naval officers as well as three Japanese bombers and several Japanese army trucks.

Japanese naval and transport ships are expected to arrive on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday. The French authorities declare that the French are completing the evacuation of Saigon airport by July 28.

Saigon warehouses half a mile along the bund are being cleared for the Japanese.—Reuter.

U.S. Action Said Due To Misunderstanding

New York, July 27.

Mr. Morito Morishima, the Japanese Consul-General in New York, stated yesterday that he believed that the United States action in freezing Japanese assets was "due to a great deal of misunderstanding on the part of the United States." Japan's entry into Indo-China, he added, was peaceful.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Horror Island"

Bill	Dick Foran
Tobias	Leo Carrillo
Wendy	Peggy Moran
Stuff	Fuzzy Knight
George	John Eldredge
Thurman	Lewis Howard
Jasper	Robert Cavanaugh
McGoon	Walter Catlett
Rod	Ralf Harolde
Arleen	Iris Adrian
The Phantom	Foy Van Dolsen
The Stranger	Emmett Vogan

Though definitely not a four-star film, those who delight in having cold shivers run up and down their spine will find "Horror Island," which opened at the Metropol yesterday, unusually good entertainment as far as spine-chilling is concerned. There is no doubt of the appreciation of those who enjoy this type of picture as the plot, though bordering on the absurd, provides ample scope for "shots" of creepy scenes such as hands being thrust into a room from secret panels and sudden disappearances by the same means. Universal Studio, generally acknowledged leaders in dramatic shockers, did well in their selection of their cast. Dick Foran, as Bill Martin, the virtual hero of the episode, gave an excellent performance as the organizer of the treasure hunt excursion and the owner of an uninhabited island on which stood an old deserted castle. Peggy Moran, as Wendy Creighton, had little to do other than to look pretty and was both decorative and effective as the heroine. The picture was well balanced with a touch of comedy which was supplied by Hobart Cavanaugh as a cartographer and Walter Catlett for whom the short excursion did not seem to agree with his meal of lobster, strawberry ice-cream and beer. The best character performance, however, was given by the veteran Leo Carrillo who, as Tobias Clump, gave an excellent portrayal of an old sea-dog who still believed in buried treasures.

The main feature was preceded by three shorts. "Stranger Than Fiction" and "Going Places," which dealt with the beautiful city of Havana, were abounding in interest, but a comedy Picnic Perils, was somewhat disappointing.—G.R.B.

Former French Minister Killed by Bomb

Vichy, July 27.

M. Max Dormoy, former Socialist minister, was killed yesterday in an explosion in his room at a hotel in Montelimar. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a time bomb.—Reuter.

★Attacks on Convoy Beaten Off

(Continued from page 1)

noon further air attacks by bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft developed. These attacks were abortive and two bombers were shot down by our fighters, and a flying boat damaged.

"In the evening our ships and convoy were again unsuccessfully attacked both by bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft. At this critical period the convoy was close to enemy bases, but " eluded the enemy's air forces by determination and skilful handling. Enemy aircraft were seen to be searching unsuccessfully with the aid of a large number of flares.

E-Boat Sunk

"Early on July 25 the convoy and its escort was attacked by E-boats. It was during this attack that one ship of the convoy received damage. This ship was, however, able to continue under her own power, and one E-boat was certainly sunk and another probably damaged.

"Three separate air attacks then developed on the convoy and its escort between 6.30 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. The third of these attacks was carried out by German dive-bombers at the same time that the ships were being subjected to high-level bombing. In none of these were any of our ships hit, and one of the German dive-bombers was shot down by our anti-aircraft fire. Enemy air attacks also developed against the fleet, but no damage or casualties were suffered by our ships.

"Shortly before the development of the most serious of these last air attacks, two flying-boats were shot down by our fighters. The main attack was delivered both by torpedo-carrying aircraft and high-level bombers. It was intercepted and broken up by our fighters. Two bombers were shot down and one was damaged. Three of our naval aircraft were lost, but the crew of one was saved.

Cruiser Damaged

"During these operations one of our cruisers and one destroyer suffered damage. There was a small number of casualties in each ship. The next of kin are being informed as soon as possible.

"Apart from one attack by E-boats, in which one E-boat was sunk and another probably damaged, no attempt was made by enemy surface forces to interfere, although our important convoy had of necessity to be for some time in close proximity to the enemy's main bases.

"Enemy air forces were unable to prevent the difficult operation being brought to a successful conclusion, and a long series of heavy air attacks resulted in the destruction of a minimum of twelve enemy aircraft, with at least four others damaged and probably destroyed."—Reuter.

Benes Welcomes Recognition of Czech State

London, July 27.

Dr. Eduard Benes, head of the Czechoslovak State, welcomed the British decision to accord full recognition to his Government in London, when broadcasting to Czechoslovak citizens last night.

He said that it was particularly important that a pre-Munich President, freely elected by a majority of Czechs, Slovaks, Germans and Ruthenes, should have been recognized and should now function with all his full rights, according to the pre-Munich Constitution, as head of the Czechoslovak State.

Of equal significance, said Dr. Benes, was the Czechoslovak agreement with the Soviet Union. This was specially important because the State which was at present bearing the main burden of the war was a neighbour of Czechoslovakia and would help to determine the coming peace.

Polish-Czechoslovak negotiations were continuing, Dr. Benes said.

Soviet-Polish Pact?

"A Soviet-Yugoslav agreement has already been reached, and I hope soon that a Soviet-Polish agreement will also be reached. We wish to base our close unity and collaboration with Poland on just such an agreement between Poland and Russia, and I can assure you, from my own conversation and negotiations, that in Moscow there understanding and approval of this collaboration, just as this matter there is understanding, approval and support in British and American official circles," the Czechoslovak President asserted.—Reuter.

Evacuation of All Needy Italians in Ethiopia Discussed

London, July 27.

With reference to the official announcement that the British and Italian Governments are negotiation for the evacuation of destitute Italians in Ethiopia it is learned in authoritative circles here that the British Government has had constantly under sympathetic review the matter of Italian civilians without means of support.

While hostilities were in progress the difficulties of carrying out any measure of this kind, without interfering with the conduct of military operations, were obviously too great.

Now that it is announced that fighting in East Africa has virtually come to an end and the British Government in conformity with their statement of February 4, are collaborating with the Negus for a speedy reestablishment of an independent Ethiopia, the question is under consideration by the Government.—Reuter.

Frozen American Firms In Japan Listed

Tokyo, July 27.

American firms registered in Japan, which will be affected by Japan's retaliatory action restricting transactions involving nationals of the United States and the Philippines Commonwealth, to be enforced tomorrow, total some 30 in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, and Kobe. They include:—

Andrews Ltd., Sakuma Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Universal Film Distribution Co., Western Electric Co., Otis Elevator Kabushiki Kaisha, National Cash Register Sales Co., Japan Automatic Telephone Co., Hanovia Quartz Lamp Co., RKO Corporation of Japan, Hanovia Chemical Co., Frazar and Co., Standard Shitai Kabushiki Kaisha, Toyo Shitai Kabushiki Kaisha, Ford Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha, Yokohama Tansan Aerated Water Co., Komeikaisha Higashi Kojo, General Motors, A. P. Manning and Co., American Trading Co., Baker Hakkin Kabushiki Kaisha and Lury and Co.—Domei.

Mexico Firm Against Foreign Penetration

Mexico City, July 27.

Mexico will use an "iron hand" against harmful foreign penetration, declared Senor Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, in a press statement published today.

The country, he said, had no fears for its own security but would take energetic action against those failing to respect international law and Mexican hospitality. She would never allow herself to be transformed into a ground for manœuvres against friendly powers. Measures of protection adopted by the United States were fully approved.

In the meantime, the Mexican Government would do its best to see that Mexican firms do not trade with firms included in the Washington "black list" of firms suspected of trading with the Axis Powers. The list was now being studied by the Minister of Finance, Senor Padilla added.—Reuter.

West Hemisphere's Solidarity Grows On Economic Basis

Washington, July 27.

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, unofficial "trouble-shooter" and good-will Ambassador to Latin-America, yesterday quoted Commerce Department statistics showing a large increase in United States purchases from Latin-America during the first five months of 1941 which "proved that the hemisphere defence programme is progressing on a sound economic basis."

He declared that "it was particularly significant that trade with the republics on the east coast, which long have been dependent on European markets, had been increased greatly. During the first five months of 1941, our imports from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil increased by US$77,000,000 over the 1940 figures."

He quoted statements by the Nazi Assistant Food Administrator, Herr Herbert Backa, and Dr. Walter Funk, Reich Economic Minister, to prove that the Nazis were seeking to create a self-contained Europe independent of Latin-American foodstuffs.—United Press.

Chinese Consular Staff Leave Saigon

Tokyo, July 27.

Thirteen members of the staff of the Chinese Consulate and four members of the branch of the Kuomintang have left Saigon and sailed for Hongkong, says a Japanese report from Saigon.—Reuter.

Communists Active in Yugoslavia

London, July 27.

Acts of sabotage have been carried out by Communists in the neighbourhood of Velici Bechkerek, a former Yugoslav town in the Banat region, according to the official German news agency. Attempts were made to destroy crops, and the agency adds that a number of leading Communists have been shot.—Reuter.

N.E.I. View Changed Position With Great Gravity

Batavia, July 27.

DUTCH Army manœuvres were nearly cancelled yesterday because of the Far East situation arising from the imminent Japanese occupation of Indo-China and the Anglo-American freezing of credits, but it was decided to carry on the manœuvres while there is still time to gain practical training.

The black-out planned to begin last night was called off because stores protested against missing their usual evening shopping period. An explanatory announcement was made over the radio at 1 p.m. concerning the cancellation.

Air Service Cut Off

Dutch air service to Saigon was cut off by the French and no reason was given for this move.

Dutch leaders in Batavia regarded Japan's new aggressiveness as "grave," which was a quick reversal of the attitude of the last three days.

Vernacular newspapers treated events with the greatest seriousness, as indicated by the editorial in the "Preangerbode," organ of the military at Bandoeng.

"In a few days the whole of Indo-China will be occupied by Japanese troops and from Saigon to Tonkin and from the east coast to the frontiers of Thailand aerodromes will swarm with Japanese aircraft. Then communications between Hongkong, Manila and Singapore will be cut off.

Facts Must be Faced

"There is no point in concealing these things—no point in keeping them secret. With one move the Japanese have completely changed the situation to our and our allies' detriment. It is almost certain that Japan will not stop with this move. Henceforth we will be in constant danger. We shall not be spared blood and tears. We shall have to prepare ourselves to offer that blood and endure that grief! Let every one of us realize this deep in the soul!"

Air raid practices were held yesterday afternoon when the radio announced "air alarm in Batavia." This was followed immediately by screaming sirens and in ten minutes all traffic had ceased.

Most Dutch quarters were taking the situation quietly while fully realizing what acquisition of Camranh Bay and Saigon means. Well-informed quarters point out the strategic position Japan may acquire concerning the Indies and Singapore, but suggest that presence of the Philippines on Japan's left flank would necessitate disposal of this menace before an attack can be made southward.

All-Round Showdown

"I believe this is a show-down for all concerned," said one informed Dutchman. "America must and is showing its hand, as well as England. If it has to come let's get it over with."

The decision on whether the Netherlands East Indies will freeze Japanese credits depends upon the Netherlands refugee Government in London and nothing can be done on this line without approval of Queen Wilhelmina and the cabinet.

Well-informed quarters, however, believe the N.E.I. will follow the Anglo-American lead sooner or later.

"I presume the request might be readily granted if asked by the Allies from us," one prominent leader commented, "but naturally any move is extremely ticklish in the international situation."—United Press.

Freighter Detained At Vancouver

Ottawa, July 27.

The Canadian Government yesterday followed up its order freezing Japanese assets throughout the Dominion by impounding the Florida Maru, a Japanese steamer which was nearly ready to sail for Japan from Vancouver with a heavy cargo of hemlock.—United Press.

India Orders Freezing

Bombay, July 27.

The Government of India yesterday ordered freezing of Japanese assets in line with orders from London, but so far no orders have been issued to shipping companies.

One Japanese freighter is now in Bombay and four others were expected to arrive shortly. There are three Japanese banks and 33 business firms in Bombay.—United Press.

Australia Ready

Melbourne, July 27.

Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister, declared yesterday that Japanese balances in Australia have been frozen already under exchange control regulations issued some time ago.

Commercial transactions with Japan have been conducted upon a sterling or dollar basis and no new regulations are required to provide machinery here to conform with the freezing orders by the rest of the British Empire and the United States, he added.—United Press.

Details of F.M.S.'s Order

Singapore, July 27.

The Straits Settlements Government's order, freezing the assets of the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China, prohibits any payment in gold or securities on behalf of bodies incorporated in these two states or their residents, or the transfer of any sum or gold or securities at their order.

Permission, however, is granted to bankers to honour obligations opened before July 26 and to carry out orders received before that date.

The Empire of Japan includes Japan, Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Kwangtung Leased Territory, and Japanese-mandated Pacific Islands.—Reuter.

Nazi News Agency Convicted in U.S.

Washington, July 27.

The German Transocean news agency was convicted in jury trial yesterday of failing to register with the State Department as an agent of a foreign Government.

Judge Whitfield Davidson immediately imposed a maximum fine of US$1,000. The Transocean defence attorneys appealed against the fine on grounds that the organization lacked funds but the prosecuting attorney contested this. He said that Transocean had spent more than US$150,000 in this country in the past year and as a result they could not be judged as paupers.

Judge Davidson over-ruled the appeal, stating that the corporation was of an international nature and still was operating throughout the world, thus making funds available.

Defence attorneys said they would appeal to a higher court.—United Press.

Peru-Ecuador Fighting Ceases

Quito, July 27.

Hostilities on the Peruvian-Ecuadorian border ceased at 6 p.m. yesterday, local time.—Reuter.

★Settlement Status Watched

(Continued from page 1)

the occupation of the Chinese building complied with the Franco-Japanese agreement.

Co-operation Stressed

Questioned who would settle possible incidents between Chinese or Frenchmen and the Japanese forces, Commander Chudoh said that the Japanese mission would pass judgement on all such incidents.

When asked whether the Japanese were apprehensive of incidents occurring, he replied that there would be little likelihood of incidents because the Japanese forces coming to Saigon would "co-operate with the French against aggression."

He denied that the Japanese forces would attempt to force merchants to accept yen.

"In accordance with Japan's agreement with the French, Japanese forces will be paid in piastres."—United Press.

Japanese Trade Controlled

Washington, July 27.

President Roosevelt's order freezing Japanese credits in this country provided the United States Government with complete but flexible control over all Japanese exports and imports and other financial transactions involving this country, Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, revealed yesterday to the press.

He declined to reply to an inquiry on whether this indicated there would be a complete embargo on trade between the United States and Japan.

He also refused to comment—on grounds that he had not yet received any official information—on the Japanese retaliatory freezing.

Japanese Embassy Silent

A secretary to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, said the Embassy "is not prepared" to make any official statement on the American freezing action. He did not indicate whether any statement will be made later.

Mr. Edward S. Foley, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the freezing order actually amounted to "freezing of trade" between the United States and Japan but denied that it constituted an embargo. He said that each proposed transaction would require Treasury approval.

He also disclosed there had been a "substantial withdrawal of Japanese funds from American banks the past few days.

Mr. Foley said that one of the reasons for blocking Chinese assets was to discourage the flight of Chinese capital to the United States and elsewhere outside China, and to give the Chinese Government greater control of assets of its nationals.

Chungking Unrestricted

Mr. Foley said that Japanese occupation of parts of China also was a factor. He pointed out that under the general licence the Chinese National Government and the Central Bank of China have complete unrestricted control over their assets.

He added that there was evidence of a flight of funds from China "particularly within the last few days, apparently in anticipation of an order such as this."

Simultaneously, the Treasury issued other licences to the China Defence Supplies, Incorporated, which is the agency for Lend-and-Lease transactions here, the Universal Trading Corporation and the New York City office of the Bank of China.

Property Census

Mr. Foley said the Treasury department had kept in touch with American officials in Manila and Honolulu in connection with the freezing order. He disclosed that a census of alien property will be undertaken in Hawaii and the Philippines, the same as on the mainland.

The first group of Treasury and legal experts which will handle freezing activities in Manila and Honolulu will leave for San Francisco next Thursday by plane.

Mr. Foley indicated that the Treasury had been in touch with Hawaiian and Philippine officials for some time before the decision to freeze was generally known here.

Questioned as to how the freezing order would be applied to the Philippines, Mr. Foley said that various general orders were issued immediately after the President had tied up Chinese and Japanese credits and these would permit the Commonwealth to carry on virtually normal business with the two countries affected.

P.I. in Special Category

Because considerable business is normally transacted between the Philippines and China and Japan, the Commonwealth was placed in a special category, Mr Foley added, however, that Hawaii's trade with the frozen areas is very similar to the mainland and restrictions would be virtually the same.

Replying to questions as to why certain banks in the Philippines and Hawaii were selected for exemption from the order, Mr. Foley explained that these were banks of deposit. He said that general licences issued to these institutions would permit them to carry on normal business within Hawaii and the Philippines but would not permit them to transfer funds outside these areas unless, of course, special licences were issued to permit this.—United Press.

Soviet Mission Flying To Washington

New York, July 27.

The Soviet Military Mission arrived here yesterday morning, and are flying to Washington. They will confer with Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State, and General Marshal, Chief of the General Staff, some time today.—Reuter.

Axis May Object to V in Ankara

Ankara, July 27.

Despite the claim tardily made by the Germans to the "V" sign as their own symbol for victory, the belief is held here that the German and Italian Embassies may make a protest to the police against V's found painted during the night on the gates of both Embassies. A large V was also found painted on the back of the German military attaché's car.—Reuter.

Japanese Planes Bomb Chengtu

Chungking, July 27.

One hundred and eight Japanese aircraft raided Szechuen today, heavily bombing Chengtu, the capital of the province.

Bombers, escorted by many fighters, left Hankow this morning heading westward and crossing the Szechuen border at 9.30 a.m. After reaching a point north of Chungking, the 'planes broke up into several formations, cruised above Hochwan, Tungliang, and Suining and finally reached Chengtu about noon. On their return, the raiders dropped two bombs at Kwangan.

No raiders appeared over Chungking, where the populace was kept in dugouts for 5½ hours. The all-clear was sounded at 2.20 p.m.—Reuter.

Guerillas Rounded Up

A Japanese Naval Air Base in Central China, July 27.

Chungking guerillas were cleaned up from the entire neighbourhood of Changnengchih on the Yangtze River, the weekly review of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced.

Japanese naval units on July 20, mopped up enemy guerillas at Yanglinchi and Makow, following up the next two days to rout the enemy at Kiachun and Liuchikow.

Naval units also disposed of six mines in the upper reaches of the Yangtze, while Japanese naval aircraft hammered bases in the Anking area.

Military establishments at Tankiachen, Tsingshan, and Hsukialing were destroyed in a series of air attacks.—Domei.

"V" Campaign Spreading in India

New Delhi, July 27.

The "V for Victory" campaign has been taken up by All-India radio in its broadcasts.

News bulletins this morning began with the slogan "We give you the V for Victory call sign of freedom." This was followed by three short chords and one long chord on trumpets.

The theme has also been splashed on other types of programme and today, the opening day of the campaign, a large number of prominent speakers are broadcasting on the subject from all stations on the air.—Reuter.

Repercussions to Be Kept to Minimum

Tokyo, July 27.

The Finance Ministry in an announcement at 3 o'clock this afternoon assured the United States companies in Japan that the freezing act announced yesterday at Tokyo will be managed with the object of "as far as possible of keeping repercussions of the measure on Japanese-American economic relations to a minimum."

However, the policy of governing the application will depend on the stringency with which Washington enforces its freezing measure against Japan, it was declared.—Domei.

Shot Accidently Fired By R.A.D. Corporal

Excitement reigned for a few seconds at the Connaught Road and Kiaochow Road barbed wire barriers yesterday evening at 6.45 when a rifle shot was heard. Quiet was restored, however, when it was discovered that the shot had been discharged accidently by a corporal of the Russian Auxiliary Detachment stationed at the barriers. No injuries were caused by the accident.

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Successful Operations At Tobruk

Cairo, July 27.

Another successful raid by an Indian patrol is reported in today's Middle East communique. The communique states:—

"Libya: Operating from Tobruk during Friday night, an Indian patrol successfully carried out a daring raid. This patrol attacked from the rear in quick succession four enemy strong points. The enemy garrisons were surprised and ejected at the point of the bayonet, sustaining considerable casualties.

"Simultaneously, British and Australian patrols were also operating deep into enemy positions. Australian patrols captured and occupied strong points outside our perimeter, while a British patrol returned with prisoners and valuable identifications.

"The increasing extent to which enemy's nerves are being frayed by the relentlessness and gallantry of our patrols is shown by the wildness of counter-fire all over the front, usually after the patrols have safely returned to their base.

"In the frontier area, our artillery transport and forward observation posts. In this zone, too, patrolling initiative remains in our hands.

"Syria: While the process of reconstruction is proceeding smoothly, the situation remains quiet and uneventful."—Reuter.

Tahiti Governor Arrested

Sydney, July 27.

M. Brunot, General de Gaulle's chief in the Pacific, has arrested the Governor of Tahiti, the chief of the Cabinet, a local troops commander, and three other Tahitian administrators according to the Noumea correspondent of the "Sydney Sun."

M. Brunot, he says, is taking over the governorship provisionally, pending the appointment of a new governor by General de Gaulle. The people remain calm, and the incident is without anti-Free French significance.—Reuter.

Nazi Trains Blown Up in Sweden

London, July 27.

Two German troop trains have been blown up on their way to Finland through Sweden, according to the Moscow radio.

The German authorities are reported to have protested to the Swedish Government, demanding "effective protective measures."—Reuter.

Cigarette Tin Bomb Is Left in Pawn Shop

The proprietors and employees of the Yong Ying Pawn Shop, at 22 Chengtu Road, were given an unpleasant surprise yesterday when an unknown Chinese left a cigarette tin bomb on the counter of the shop between 1 o'clock and 1.40 in the afternoon. Fortunately it did not explode.

The bomb was wrapped up in a piece of paper and had been untouched for some time before one of the employees decided to unwrap it. Severely frightened when he saw the infernal machine, the employee immediately had the Chengtu Road Police Station informed. Detectives arrived on the scene and removed the bomb and yesterday they were trying to ascertain the motive for it being deposited in the shop.

U.S. Officials Leave Lisbon

Lisbon, July 27.

The United States navy transport West Point, dim in her gray paint, slipped away from Lisbon harbour last night with her passenger list of expelled United States consuls, employees and their families from the Axis and Axis-occupied countries of Europe.

Several foreign dignitaries, including Prince Charles of Sweden, also were aboard the New York-bound transport.—Reuter.

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The Lees-Bradner Company
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Pellow Machine Company
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WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, June 27.

As the French Revolution was the sansculotte age, so the present upheaval may come to be known as the "sans stocking" age. Three of every five girls you meet is bare-legged and the percentage is steadily increasing. It began with the ban on silk stockings. A million or two were released a week or so ago, but the shopkeepers introduced their own rationing of a pair or two to each customer, and anyway the price was prohibitive. In cold weather we had perforce taken to lisle thread. But what female leg that had known the touch of silk or even rayon would willingly endure anything else? So when warm weather and clothes rationing came in together and a pair of stockings cost two precious coupons, we joyfully made a virtue of necessity and went bare-legged again The A. T. S. girls tried it too, but were sternly told to go home and dress themselves. I read that court-martials are to be instituted for Service girls, as for men. Whether this attempt to do without stockings was the last straw compelling the adoption of this severity, I cannot say. But at any rate bare legs were barred.

* * *

"Lobsters on Bicycles"

As I remember writing two years ago when bare legs were the rage (they practically went out last year) it is not every leg that can bear exposure to the naked eye in its own nakedness. The best effect is produced by wearing white Russian socks (which of course are doubly favoured now) with black shoes. With a reasonably well-shaped and well-coloured leg above the result is harmonious. But I do think that the majority of girls ought to make up their legs, especially if at week-ends they are ardent cyclists. Last Sunday evening I happened to be in the High Street of Staines when myriads of cyclists were returning from the day's run. It had been a scorching day, and the girls, mostly arrayed in very short shorts, bare legs, and sleeveless open-necked blouses, looked like lobsters. Little Audrey you may remember "laughed and laughed and laughed" about shorts and "sports" (I had better perhaps not be more explicit) but she would not have laughed that evening in Staines. Incidentally, scorched legs and arms are exceedingly painful. These lobsters on bicycles must have suffered not to be beautiful but to be quite abnormally hideous.

* * *

Clothes and the Stage

The wind of clothes-rationing to everyone's satisfaction has been tempered to the shorn lambs of the theatre, which has suffered enough from war privations without this extra affliction. There must be moderation it is understood. The lavish spectacles of the Cochran and "Chu Chin Chow" age must await the return of peace. But at least the rich heiress of melodrama, the divorce court beauty of the Coward comedy and the lovelies of musical farce will not have to appear in subfusc rags and tatters. One of the first theatrical stars to benefit by this latitude is Miss Bebe (in cockney pronounced "Beeb") Daniels. One is glad of it. For one thing she is an American (and if Americans don't deserve something in England I don't know who does) and for another she is a cheerful delightful person, whose backchat talks on the radio have been some of the brightest spots in the war.

* * *

Legions of Controllers

But what is going to become of us in the hands of all these controllers when the war is over? Yesterday we read that a Mr. H. G. Durston has been appointed Director of Civilian Footgear, to decide what kind of boots, shoes and slippers we are to wear; and that his motto is "durability and economy" with the comment that "flimsy footwear ought not to be made in these days." One is reminded of Paul Bultitude's trousers in "Vice Versa" which were "of the sort known as 'wear-resisting fabrics, suitable for youths at school.'" Also that another food dictator has been appointed, Mr. Frederick Aldridge, a director of the "Co-ops," who is to see that unrationed foods are properly distributed; and his wife, it is said, is going to help him. From next week too it appears all eggs are to be sent to Government concentration centres, from which they will be doled out to the retailers—which will mean that they will reach the public in a state fit only for electioneering purposes. All this, however, we might endure if there were any certainty that peace would see the end of it. The worst part of the war is the multiplication of busybodies actually paid by the State to pry into their neighbours' affairs and to thwart them in their lawful occasions. And once you have allowed that appetite to have free play there is simply no checking it. When they have disposed of Hitler there will be another far more desperate war to fight against the legions of our controllers.

* * *

Women and War

Professor Winifred Cullis, who has been Professor of Physiology at the Royal Free Hospital Medical School for Women for many years, is back in England from a long lecturing tour for the Ministry of Information. It took her through America, Canada, the Far East and Australia, her business being to tell the world what British women are doing in the war, with plenty of pictures. I imagine you must have had her in Shanghai, for since her return, in a public talk on her tour, she spoke with great feeling of the callous way in which the Japanese are holding up rice. Professor Cullis said that she thought the Japanese were looking tired and that they lacked the vitality of the Chinese. She managed to get permission to lecture in Japan, but said that Japanese women were not allowed to come and hear her, the explanation given her being that they were already far too pro-British. Incidentally, Professor Cullis said that in Tokyo and Kobe she heard German spoken on every side. But by the latest events the Japanese must be getting decidedly fed-up on everything German.

After an exceptionally late season strawberries are on sale again. I was offered some this afternoon in a street market at 3/- a pound though the shop price was 3/3 or 3/6. This seemed too extravagant and I forebore—much to my subsequent grief. For at dinner one of the household announced that next week the price is to be controlled. Which means that we shall see no more strawberries this year.

Women in the War

Compulsory registration for National Service has been welcomed by thousands of girls, and especially, perhaps, by those who were eager to join the Services and whose hitherto reluctant parents have now accepted the situation. In spite of the recent expansion of the Services many of them will have to wait some time before they can be absorbed. In some cases there are difficulties in finding accommodation for all who want to join.

* * *

Putting the women of the Services on to full military status makes it possible for them to extend the range of their employment. If experiments now being made are successful W.A.A.F.'s may soon be taking their part in the work of the balloon barrages. Members of the A.T.S. are being trained for anti-aircraft work. This is a new departure, and it began with two women who had been in the Service and proved clever at working with instruments. A small number of those now trained are doing, and are glad to be doing, an exciting job that no one would have dreamed of using women for in the last war. They are handling predictors and directing the fire of anti-aircraft guns.

* * *

Women of the W.R.N.S., whose complement is much smaller than that of the two other Services, have for some time been doing highly skilled and intricate work of importance. Women of the highest integrity and reliability are wanted for what are vaguely described as "hush hush" jobs. During the past week large numbers of girls have sought service in the W.R.N.S. It is mostly secondary school girls who are wanted.

England's St. George

Apparently the place in England which has the prior right to celebrate St. George is Thetford, in Norfolk, where there was a monastery dedicated to him in the reign of Canute. Next might come Southwark, since what we now call Southwark Cathedral was "St. George's, Southwark," before the Norman Conquest. Hard on its heels comes Oxford, where a collegiate church was "placed under his invocation" in the reign of the Conqueror. Baring Gould in "Curious Myths" mentions also the priory church at Grieslу, in Derbyshire, dedicated to St. Mary and St. George.

* * *

So therefore, while it is true that the Crusades gave a great impulse to the honouring of St. George, his fame was established in England a good deal earlier. It was during the Crusades, however, that England, Aragon, and Portugal assumed him as their patron, so that, in Elizabethan times, deadly enemies claimed the same saint. One hundred and three years before Edward III founded the Chapel at Windsor in 1348 Frederick of Austria had established his order of knighthood under St. George's patronage. But among other associations it should not be forgotten that what is now the Cathedral of Manchester and was once the old collegiate and parish church is dedicated to St. Mary, St. Denys and St. George.

Frocks and Ambulances

Nowadays in America when you buy a new frock you not only help to launch a new fashion, but you proclaim your loyalty to some cause or other as well as contributing towards the purchase of medical supplies or ambulances.

The British American Ambulance Corps, which is engaged in raising funds for aeroplane ambulances for Britain, has control of about forty new print designs for dress fabrics They were designed by Bert Warter and Caroline Slavaska, and, as well as being really adaptable to current fashions, each can be identified in some way with the British cause. The patterns and fabrics will be made up into dresses of all types, scarves, men's robes, and millinery. They will also be sold by the yard.

Heart on Her Sleeve

Among the designs is "Spitfire," in which the bull's-eye insignia and wings of the R.A.F. are combined; "Brave Britain" repeats the motif of a tiny English daisy, with the letter B repeated twice; another, "Flowers of England," has an elaborate arrangement of English flowers with British crowns; "Crowns of England" is a pattern of miniature British crowns.

These designs are some that will be printed on different fabrics, including Sussex sheer, a rayon sheer, London loom, a rough spun rayon, doeskin jersey and Br-am-co crepe.

Each garment made from these will have a tag, and on the labels and selvedge of the material is printed that ten per cent. of all fabric sales will be donated to the British American Ambulance Corps.

Churchill's Slogans

In England, Mr. A. Lever, designer of lovely prints, has been responsible for the "Inspiration" or "London Wall" scarf, with many of Mr. Churchill's slogans of war stamped upon it. Mrs. Churchill has one of these scarve and wears it often with her grey lamb coat and sky-blue turban. Thousands of yards of this material have been sold. Mr. Willkie took one of the scarves back to his wife after his visit to Englnd, and Mr. Menzies took back one for his schoolgirl daughter. It bears the Churchill phrase, "We shall not flag or fail; we shall go on to the end" and "Give us the tools; we will finish the job." The second most popular of Mr. Lever's topical silk is "Conversation Piece," stamped with "Careless Talk Costs Lives" posters piquantly drawn by the "Punch" artist, Fougasse.

Mr. Lever is being urged to go to America by the Board of Trade, for America is clamouring for materials designed by him. He recently showed some of his British silks at Buckingham Palace so that the Queen could choose prints for her summer dresses. His prints are, in turn, dainty, topical, exotic and full of initiative.

Her Majesty's Choice

The Queen chose a black silk stamped with the old-fashioned wine bottle labels. If you inspect it closely you can read written upon it "Port," "Madeira," and "Claret," and appropriately it is called "Hang-over." She also bought a silk printed all over with old-fashioned shoe buckles, and for the Princesses she selected a lovely flowery material in delicate shades on a white ground. Another purchase was a silk printed with spurs and stirrups and bits. Very vivid is the "Bone-shaker" printed all over with bicycles of the ages.

Mr. Lever has dozens of ideas for materials to be exported, which should be fine propaganda. There is "Home Guard," showing elderly Home Guardsmen setting upon a German parachutist; also "Balloon Barrage," showing the balloons floating in a blue sky; "The Incendiary" with women fire-watchers stamping out incendiary bombs, and "Air Raid" showing Britons gazing upwards—all except a young sailor with his arm around a girl.

An effective way of dealing with ants, especially small black ones, is to place one tablespoon of carbolic acid into a pint mosquito spray (gun type), then fill up the bowl with water. Shake well and spray where the ants are. Warm soapy water will easily wash away the acid marks.

Gas Attack Practice at Fort Dix

Nurses stationed at the Army Camp at Fort Dix, New Jersey, get their first instruction in defence against chemical warfare on the range at the fort. They file masked through a cloud of swirling gas, following a soldier who has led them from a gas chamber where they underwent a test.

Uncensored News from Norway

By K. A. Pedersen Over XMHA

THE Nazis have at last officially admitted the fact that resistance by the people in all the occupied countries against their cursed régime is a movement with which they are unable to cope. On July 22 even the local Nazi "Noon Extra" had this truth prominently displayed on its front page in a cable from Berlin stating: "The whole European continent's public and political life was dominated yesterday by the so-called "V" movement."

In an editorial on July 21 the "Voelkischer Beobachter" declared: "The letter "V" has become the symbol of the awakening of Europe to the defense of its ancient heritage and culture." It is possible that in Germany many Germans are stupid enough to believe that the letter "V" stands for victory for Germany, but I am certain it will not be long before they also will know that this is far from being the case.

That the people in occupied countries believe that the German word for Victory *sieg* has suddenly been changed into an English word denoting the same is too fantastic to even merit a moments consideration. The real reason for the Nazis having decided to sponsor a movement which is obviously directed against themselves is that they have realized that it would be impossible for them even if they trebled the number of the Gestapo and their concentration camps to put a stop to a movement fostered by Nazi cruelties and oppression.

Overnight the entire Norwegian people, I am not even counting the ½ per cent. of quislings, according to Goebbels, has started a campaign for victory in favour of the Germans. One should think that if the Nazis were convinced that the Norwegians feel that way about the situation they could now withdraw the entire Wehrmacht from Norway, since obviously, if these signs are displayed in favour of a German victory, it must also be taken for granted that all the Norwegians have suddenly become willing and ready to fight for the same cause.

Wehrmacht Nervousness

Unless the Gestapo for the past few months has gone to sleep on its job Goebbels has known for a long time about this anti-Nazi movement. The recent behaviour of the Nazi troops in Norway proves that instead of feeling that the population has become friendly their nervousness has increased to the point that today they are all behaving as if the devil himself were on their tracks.

The other day I came across a story which affords striking proof of the nervous tension the Nazi soldiers in Norway are subjected to. A five-year-old girl was walking along a road in the vicinity of Bergen with her mother. She was enjoying some candy and when the paper bag was empty she blew it full of air, such as small and sometimes even bigger children often do, and let it explode with a bang.

The result was as unexpected as sensational. A couple of Nazi soldiers were walking along the same road immediately in front of them. At the noise of the explosion both disappeared as if blown off the road and hid themselves in a ditch. When from this hiding place they had managed to obtain a view of the terrain and discovered the 'enemy' they emerged furiously from the ditch, grabbed hold of the little girl and shook her thoroughly.

Had she carried a "V" sign I am wondering whether they would have treated her differently. Just imagine a couple of "Tommies" doing such an idiotic thing!

Air Company Dissolved

The Norwegian Air Transport Company was dissolved in June by a Nazi decree and all its equipment was transferred to the German Lufthansa. When employees of the Norwegian company refused to work for the new owners they were summarilly dismissed. Norwegian aluminium factories at Höyanger and Holmestrand have now been taken over by the German company, Deutsche Mineralölgesellschaft. This same company has been exploiting and expanding the electric power plants of Tyin and Glomsfjord. At the latter town Norwegian indusrialists had planned to build an iron foundry, but this project was swept aside in favour of a new aluminium factory to be built by German capital and run by Germans.

In addition the Hochtief Gesellschaft of Berlin, "The Super-Thief Company," a most appropriate name for the Nazi plunder organization, has taken over Norwegian plants at Aura with the intention of producing aluminium there. Negotiations are being carried on between the Borregaard Pulp & Paper Mills at Sarpsborg, Norway, and a German artificial silk concern in Hamburg about erecting a factory in conjunction with Borregaard for the manufacture of cellulose-wool. The amount of capitalization contemplated is 10,000,000 crowns, while the plants are expected to produce 9,000 tons of synthetic wool per year.

Huge Capital Increase

The hydro-electric works of Vemork near Rjukan held an extraordinary meeting on June 30. This meeting discussed a proposal to extend the capital with 52,000,000 kroner. Great expansion plans are considered and a factory is in the course of erection to produce aluminium under a new method. In "co-operation" with the A/G Farbenindustrie, the Nazi company, new constructions for the production of light metals, magnesium and sulphuric acid is also in the course of erection.

This extension of the capital will put the control of the Norwegian Hydro-electric Works entirely in German hands. The transaction is of course linked to the German economic policy which has as its aim to gain control over all the key industries in all the occupied countries. The German authorities have already gained control over all iron and metal production in Norway. The Norwegians have, therefore, the greatest difficulties in obtaining even the most ordinary articles of household goods produced from iron and other metals.

Caustic American Comment

Mr. John N. Cummings, noted columnist of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," who devoted most of his article for June 2 to the effects of the German occupation of Norway, painted a true picture of life in occupied Norway when he wrote: "Yes, sir, the Nazis showed the Norwegians how to get along. Fish sausage for breakfast; fresh fish for lunch; canned fish for dinner! And when you take the family out for a bit of air in the car—assuming that's permitted in Norway—instead of dropping round the corner for five gallons of gas you go into the woods and cut yourself a tree or two. Great country, this Norway, since the Germans took it over.

"When you're out in the woods cutting yourself some gas to run the old jalopy you might as well carve yourself a new pair of pants or a new dress for the old woman. This wood fibre makes fine breeches and even better dresess. Since Germany controls all supplies entering Norway, the country must get along without coal for either factory or household use. The Nazis say there is plenty of wood in Norway, and if you want to run your mills or warm your shanks, burn it."

Huge Order for Himmler

The German Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, seems to enjoy his visits to Norway at least from one point of view since the Nazi authorities always see to it that he is well treated and well fed. During his last visit disregarding the strict rules of rationing the Nazi authorities ordered 200 lb. of the best flour, 125 lb. of coffee and 1,000 bars of chocolate for the table of Herr Himmler. The German soldiers in Trondheim have now been equipped with special cards which give them the right to eat as many cakes as they wish.

Although Norwegians must go without tobacco of which there is an acute shortage in Norway the German authorities have requisitioned for their own use no less than 4,000 lb. of tobacco during the first four months of the year. The reason why lately in Norway severe restrictions have been introduced in connection with the sale and repair of boots and shoes is that the German authorities not long ago confiscated 500,000 pairs of boots.

Forced Audiences

It was never difficult for Hitler to find an audience of Germans willing to listen to his hysterical talks, but in Norway the quislings have practically given up hope of inducing anyone voluntarily to attend their lectures. The following incident will indicate to what state of desperation they have gone: Some time in the beginning of June when Norwegian Nazi Storm Troopers and party speakers appeared in the market place in Rjukan for a scheduled mass meeting they found no one to listen to them, as usual. Thereupon they marched to the local cinema only to find that the audience had been tipped off and slipped out of the building. Finally, the Storm Troopers surrounded a cafe and blocked all exits, thus providing the party lecturers with listeners present in the flesh if not in the spirit.

An editorial in "Free People," official organ of the Quisling party, shows to what extent these propaganda sheets will go in promoting their lies. In stealing the "V" movement Goebbels must have taken a page from this paper because this is what it wrote: "Norway has never been, and is not now, at war with Germany." Thus this paper cancels all previous statements about the disastrous war between "two Teutonic Brothers."

The Norwegian Nazis offer this new viewpoint with the amazingly frank utterance that if war existed, members of their party would have to be regarded as traitors. At the same time "Free People" holds that if Norway were at war with Germany then no objection could be raised against the fact that the German army of occupation depends entirely on Norway for food supplies and other commodities.

Fallen on Deaf Ears

This strange logic has naturally fallen on deaf Norwegian ears. Every patriotic Norwegian knows all too well that his country fought the German invasion for 62 days, and that their King and constitutional Government are leading Norway's continuing fight for freedom from their temporary seat in London. They also know that the Nazis are rapidly consuming their few remaining stores of food and other supplies, that they are plundering everything they can lay their hands on and maintaining order by terror and intimidation. It is indeed strange to think that from the quislings point of view the war in Norway was only a dream.

To show you how much the Norwegian people appreciate and welcome the R.A.F. attacks on German military objectives in Norway, the German commandant in the town of Flekkefjord on the southern coast of Norway has issued a stern warning to the citizens against appearing on the streets during aerial attacks. The reason for this ruling, as given by the German Wehrmacht, is that the town people repeatedly congregated in the streets, singing "God Save Our King," while Allied planes attacked their city.

Three R.A.F. Pilots Buried

About three months ago when three Royal Air Force pilots were buried on a lonely island near Bergen, over 1,000 fishermen and small farmers came from other islands to pay final honours to the British fliers. The R.A.F. men were shot down while attacking German-held military objectives in the neighbourhood of Bergen. Never before had so many persons been on this island at one time. The Germans were both angry and disappointed over this spontaneous and effective demonstration of anti-Nazi feeling by the Norwegian fishers and farmers.

On the Seventeenth of May, the Norwegian Day of Independence, school children in Bergen paraded with Norwegian and English flags to the Möllerdal Cemetery and decorated the graves of the fallen British fliers with wreaths and flowers. There were so many flowers that the white wooden crosses could not be seen. The inscriptions of the wreaths contained thanks for what the dead fliers had done for Norway.

From their windows in the Haukeland School building which the Germans have occupied they can see the graves where some English soldiers are buried. Even during the winter almost every day there were fresh imprints of footsteps round these graves which were always covered with flowers. Thus the Germans are continually reminded of the feeling of the Norwegian people for the British fighters who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberty.

Director of British Mill Reported "Arrested"

While official information was lacking, it was reported last night in the "China Evening News" that Mr. Wu Tseng-yu, Chinese director of the No. 9 Sung Sing Cotton Mill in Macao Road and his son named Wu Chung-yi who also works in the mill as a department head, were arrested at 1.45 a.m. yesterday in their home at 170 Rue Pershing by Japanese gendarmes co-operating with the French police.

The arrested persons were sleeping when the Japanese arrived, it was said. After their arrest, they were taken to the French police station where they underwent interrogation. Yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, it was stated, they were taken to the headquarters of the Japanese gendarmes in Hongkew. No reason was mentioned in the report, but it was said that the cause of their arrest was very complicated.

It will be recalled that some people recently advertised in the "Central China Daily News" that they had been "ordered" to take over the mill, transforming it into a "state-controlled business." An official of the Nanking régime later denied this, saying that no organization or persons had been ordered by his government to take over the mill, which is British-owned.

New Chinese Minister To Australia

Chungking, July 27.

Mr. Hsu Mo, the new Chinese Minister to Australia, is leaving shortly for Canberra, accompanied by Tuan Mouslan, Roumsellor, Hu Ching-yu, First Secretary, Cheng Kang-chi, Second Secretary, and Li Ching, Third Secretary.

Mr. Tuan Mou-lan is Director of the American Affairs Department of the Foreign Office and Hu Ching-yu is with the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office. Cheng Kang-chi recently accompanied a Chinese military mission to India, Singapore, and Burma, while Li Ching is Vice-Consul in Manila.—Reuter.

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Shanghai's Snakes:

No Reason for Extirpation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter appearing in your esteemed newspaper of July 23 by Drs. Theodor Frischauer and Richard Hirschensohn concerning their snake-farm and my article on "Local Garden Snakes," which appeared in your issue of July 13, I would like to say that there was no intention whatever on my part to disparage their work or discourage them in their researches. On the contrary I strongly believe in all such work so long as it is properly conducted along scientific lines, and also providing it does not entail suffering to the animals upon which the effects of snake venom are tried out, or from which antitoxic serums are derived.

Such work should be encouraged by the authorities if there are any reasons for expecting results that will benefit mankind, but at the same time it should be under the strictest surveillance on the part of the authorities in order to prevent any possible abuses.

With regard to the question of inaugurating a snake-farm and snake-venom experiment station in Shanghai, honesty forces me to express my opinion that this area is not very suitable for such an undertaking, in the first place because of the really very poor supply of poisonous snakes; in the second place because the main purpose of such institutions, namely, the production of anti-snake-venom serum for local use, does not apply here, because there are almost no cases of snake-bite in this area; and in the third place because, without the income to be derived from the production and disposal of anti-snake-venom serum, the cost of operating a snake-farm and experiment station would be too great, particularly in view of the fact that results so far obtained along the lines of using snake-venom as cures for the diseases mentioned by your correspondents have so far proved disappointing. However, this last does not mean that experiments along such lines should be abandoned, for there is always the possibility of a discovery being made in the course and as a result of such research work that would be of the greatest benefit to humanity. Many of the most important and valuable discoveries by scientists have been made quite by accident while conduction research or experiments in some entirely different direction.

For this reason it may be suggested that one or other of the local Municipal administrations, or medical research institutions might do something to assist the two doctors in their experimental work on snake venom.

Turning to another phase of this subject, I would like to emphasize that my object in writing what I did was, firstly, to allay the fears of local residents who might find snakes in their gardens that the latter are poisonous, and, secondly, to save our local harmless snakes from extermination as a result of people always killing them on sight for fear they are dangerous. Only this morning a lady rang me up on the telephone to say that a three-foot snake had been caught in her chicken-house (chickens not harmed, however), and asked me what she should do with it. I suggested that she might take it out into the country and turn it loose. From her description of it, I gathered that it was a rat-snake, and that fact introduces us to one good reason for not killing off all our Shanghai snakes. They undoubtedly help to keep down the rat population.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, July 25.

Transport Squeeze:

A Reader Disagrees

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your views on squeeze on public conveyances have been long overdue. But I beg to differ from the remedy suggested by you.

You ask for co-operation from the public by acquainting the management "with every case of coming to their notice." If this were possible, the practice is so wide spread the companies concerned would have to dismiss practically entire staff of their conductors and quite a big number of inspectors. But it is not possible that every case can be reported because the squeeze is being practiced on the Chinese only; and they would be loathe to bother themselves. Their way of thinking is quite different from that of the foreigners. Most of the passengers are ignorant of all this rigmarole of tickets. What they are concerned with is transportation from one place to another no matter who takes their fare.

Why blame these ignorant people? I am giving you a case which happened before my eyes. It was Thursday, 5.10 p.m. I boarded a bus. I forget what number. Somewhere near Honan Road, four Chinese gentlemen boarded the same vehicle and one of them asked for tickets up to Tai Sun Kungsi, tendering a 5-dollar bill. He was given back $4.20, but the conductor did not take out the tickets. He simply nodded to the gentleman and passed on to the other passengers. The gentleman in question, as his friends, was well dressed in foreign style and was speaking English. He was content with the conductor's nod. When the bus was passing opposite Sincere Co., the area around was found to be flooded. So, one of the friends shouted to the one who had paid the fare, in English, not to get off at Tai Sun Kungsi because of water. The conductor shouted from the other end, in Chinese, that there was no water there. I also had to get off there and was relieved by the news. I noted down the conductor's number, though I did not care to see the number of the bus I was travelling by. I can give that number to those concerned; but what good purpose will it serve I fail to see. The conductor will, in most probability, be dismissed; but what about those other hundreds who are doing exactly what this man did? And, how can this particular gentleman who was handed no ticket at all report. He can produce no tickets to prove his case.

Had he demanded the tickets at the time, he would have been poo-poohed by the conductor's usual vehemence and laughed at by other passengers. And if he reports now, he can be easily quieted down by the conductor's arguments.

No, Sir, I do not agree with the remedies suggested by you. The remedy lies in another direction. Why a foreigner cannot suffer even the sight of the squeeze practiced on other persons while the Chinese takes it with docility? Because the latter's standard of honesty is not made clear to him. It is the Company's duty to educate the Chinese public mind as the Telephone Company are doing for the proper use of telephone. By advertisements, articles in Chinese dailies, by radio talks on Chinese broadcasting stations, on the Cinema screens etc. This should have been done long ago. But it is never too late to mend. Money spent on these will be repaid soon. Let one Chinese take a stand in any one bus; all the foreigners there will help him and see that every passenger is given proper ticket. Tell them that the ticket once issued to be destroyed and not to be given up again.

Until this education is imparted to educate the ignorant and to strengthen the academically educated, the practice shall go on and on, and the game of "hide and seek" between the company and the conductors will be carried on with greater vigour than ever.

G. L. B.

Shanghai, July 26.

Germany and Russia:

No Crusade on Bolshevism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I fully agree with V.F.G. and with his views expressed in his letter to you. Further, I highly recommend to those Russians, who expect to return to our country on the white horse with Hitler, to read a very interesting article in "The Magazine Digest," May Edition, "Next Biggest Hitler's Victim" by Henry Peterson, written on March 29, where the author very clearly prophesied the war between Russia and Germany and said that it would take place at the end of June. Further, he stated that "Great Victor" will be badly in need of grain and fuel at that time. Everyone who reads it will laugh at the idea about a "Saint by War" or "Crusade against Bolshevism." Let us leave these for those who are still blind.

N. A. K.

Shanghai, July 25.

Life in Damascus

Back to Normal

Damascus, July 27.

With the return to normal conditions it has now been found possible to remove the restriction imposed by Vichy authorities permitting cars to be used only on alternate days. An order cancelling the restriction has been issued by Gen. Catroux, the Delegate-General. The monthly petrol ration for private cars and public vehicles has also been substantially increased.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 28, 1871

The Amateur Band played to a more than ordinarily numerous assemblage in the Garden, on Wednesday night. A considerable number of houseboats were also anchored off the Garden, their occupants thinking to enjoy the *dolce far niente* period of the day more thoroughly in this manner; but the strength of the breeze from the river dissipated the sweet strains and permitted only the forte instruments to be heard well. Frequently as we notice the performances of the Amateurs, we feel bound to say that on this occasion the programme was executed in a specially pleasing style, the "Dame Blanche" overture, in particular, calling forth general applause.

The Power of a Modern Tank

This picture shows the power of a modern British tank when tested against a brick building. In this case a damaged house in London was used for the purpose. As the photograph shows, no difficulty was experienced in effecting an entry.

The Lord's Lesson in Humility

TEXT:—*"I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done unto you."* St. John 13, 15.

SERMON preached by Dean Trivett in the Holy Trinity Cathedral at Choral Eucharist. They are gathered in the Upper Room and, supper being ended, we read, Jesus rises from the table where He has been seated with His disciples and "He laid aside His garments and took a towel and girded Himself, and began to wash the disciples feet. Now, this was not the proper time for foot washing—the proper time was on arrival at the house. In the days of our Lord in Palestine, when the guests arrived at their host's house, that was the first gracious service rendered them. A slave unloosed their sandals and poured the cooling and refreshing water over the feet that had become heated and soiled with the fine and scorching dust of the road. It was one of the charges our Lord brought against the Pharisee with whom He dined, you remember, that He had neglected this common and primary courtesy.

Why then does Jesus rise to do it? Some interpret it as a strikingly vivid lesson in humility and such, of course, it is; but may we not see much more in the picture. Must we not see it as a heart-searching rebuke to that Spirit of rivalry and jealousy which we know from the context (Luke 22, 24) to have been active in the minds of the twelve. On their way to the house where they are gathered they had been arguing and quarrellling about the order of precedence—as to who should be first and chief in the little band—and in that spirit they enter the upper room. Now, there are no servants to wash the feet of the disciples and it was the custom probably for them to do this humble service for one another but tonight no one offers—it would be to own himself the servant of all. Then Jesus rises from the table and performs the service that His disciples were too proud and stubborn to render.

The Lord's Example

Peter's re-action is alone recorded, but we can easily imagine how those disciples' hearts would burn with shame as Jesus performs the ministry of a servant. Can we not imagine the tense and painful silence that falls upon the little company and can we not imagine them watching His every action—the bitterness of the self-reproach as they see the lesson He would teach. How ugly and hateful and utterly loath-some their pride and jealousy must have appeared to them as they watched the Lord go from one to another with the basin and towel. When Jesus takes His garments and sits down again at the table it is a very humble and contrite band of disciples He has about Him .....each ready with shame to take the lowest place. It hardly needed the interpretation in the words of our text. "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done unto you." It was a lesson one feels shure that the disciples would never forget, and we can imagine in after years when jealousies were apt to arise, they would remind one another of that evening and the Master's example.

But these things are recorded for our example. We too are His disciples. His words and His actions are equally for us; not only in His humility, but in all His earthly life He is our pattern and example. The Christian is bidden to make His daily life and walk an imitation of Jesus Christ. "Be ye, therefore, followers—imitators—of God as dear children," says St. Paul. "Imitators of me as I am of Christ." Imitation comes naturally to us all....it plays a tremendous part—the major part.....in all being and doing. From the cradle to the grave the great majority of men are rarely, if ever, original.....all life is conscious or unconscious imitation. The trouble with so many of us is that the ideals which we set before ourselves are unworthy and so our lives are likewise unworthy of the high calling which we have as Christians. Then let us lift up our eyes. In our service this morning we shall come to the Sursum Corda and at the bidding "Lift up your hearts!" ....we are taught to reply, "We lift them up unto the Lord." Nothing less will serve in all life. The way of escape from our weakness and unworthiness will be found when we lift up our eyes.....Yes, lift them up unto the Lord. As Christian men and women we are called to an imitation of Jesus Christ and nothing less should satisfy us.

A Life of Unselfish Service

But the first thought this imitation suggests is this—that if we would grow like Christ, if we would have Him before us as the example we would imitate, we must know what He is like. And we can "I have given you an example," He said. It is here in this book. Then we must read and study this book until He lives before us and in the way He met life's difficulties.....in the spirit He brought to its problems .....we shall find the attitude we need to bring to our problems and difficulties today. But I would warn you.....it is to be no mere imitation in external things of one who lived in Palestine 2,000 years ago.... and gave His life upon the Cross. But the imitation of a character manifested in Faith, Hope and Love, and in a life of unselfish service.

The Lord is With Us

And, then, this too we must realize—it is no absent Lord we seek to follow, not some person we may know only by what is written here. The Christ we are to imitate is not merely a character in a book—He is a living person.....present with us .....We must never forget that wherever we are and whatever we do He is with us, and we must know Him in this sense, living and present, if we would become like Him. Because so many professing Christians only know Christ as a character in a book their imitation is a poor parody. I fear that most of us fail just here.....we only know him by hearsay.....we have no real contact with Him. We know all about Him, but we do not know Him in a living experience; but we must know Him in the latter sense if we would become truly like Him. If every day, and all day long, we live in His realized presence, then as really and as readily as we grow in character like our earthly companions we shall become Christ-like. Everyday beholding Him we shall grown into His image; we shall be transformed from glory unto glory.

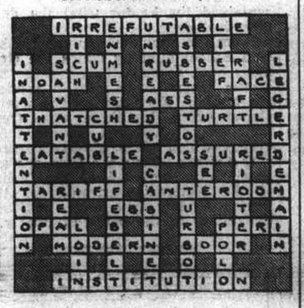
My Strength is in Thy Might

There is one other thought and with it I close. As we grow in knowledge of Him we become increasingly conscious of our own imperfections.....of our utter unworthiness. We despair of ever attaining even a slight approach to the perfection we see in Him. How can I hope to successfully imitate Him when I fall so far behind through my weak will and by my besetting sins? The answer is in the service in which we join this morning. As it is so beautifully stated in one of the hymns we use so often in this service:—

"Here O my Lord I see Thee face to face,
Here faith can touch and handle things unseen.
Here would I grasp with firmer hand Thy grace
And all my weariness upon Thee lean.
I have no help but Thine; nor do I need
Another arm save Thine to lean upon.
It is enough, my Lord, enough indeed
My strength is in Thy might, Thy might alone."

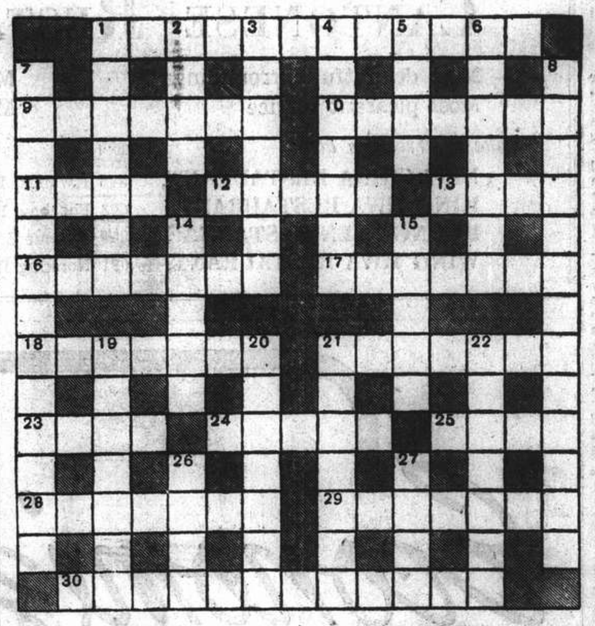
Not only do we remember here and by this holy symbolism Christ's death upon the Cross for us "A full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction, for the sins of the whole world," but we are bidden to partake to eat the bread and drink the wine as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, signifying that as the bread and wine nourish and strengthen the body so we are nourished and strengthened by the indwelling Christ. We may have the power of Christ in our lives and it is the indwelling Christ who alone can make possible the imitation of Christ.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 622



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 557

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 Is the child's surprise caused by John giving evidence? (12)
9 "Beer Mac!" (anag.) (7)
10 Toast (two words—5, 2)
11 Look alike either way (4)
12 Cotton-spinning machine (5)
13 Almost an essential in a sentence (4)
16 12 across and 24 across give an example of this (7)
17 A light sweet (7)
18 Stung into a certain amount of ill-feeling (7)
21 This in plenty, but I'm this (about what to write) (7)
23 A suggestion of etc. in a short time (4)
24 Common coin (5)
25 Count of old (4)
28 A military dance (7)
29 A divider of acts (7)
30 It sounds as if the Ruler with no successor of this kind is bald (two words—4, 8)

DOWN

1 Corrupt behaviour (not on 'Change, we hope) (7)
2 Scots used to fight with this more (4)
3 A peril of the sea (7)
4 Old news this (7)
5 The bad end the devil must come to (4)
6 The pattern of this vegetable growth is used decoratively (two words—3, 4)
7 Black and white in the world of condiments (three words—6, 3, 4)
8 Is this form of deceit necessary in arranging for duplicate bridge? (two words—6, 7)
14 These horses exclude the favourite (5)
15 Valuable fertilizer (5)
19 It takes a light weight to help to thrash thus (7)
20 Children love to do this for a game (two words—5, 2)
21 Optimistic description of a drug (7)
22 "Nice tax" (anag.) (7)
26 Drink upset in 3 down (4)
27 Lake in the Potteries (4)

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Short wave: 24.80m., 12.00mc.
Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Ernest Chausson.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

The element of the picturesque in Russian music.

Glinka: Kamarinskaya; Glazounow: Stenka Razin; Ippolitoff-Ivanoff: Caucasian sketches; Liadoff: 8 Russian folk songs; Rimsky-Korsakoff: The flight of the bumble-bee; Rimsky-Korsakoff Ivan the Terrible; Rimsky-Korsakoff: Scheherazade.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
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"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 205m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 403, Shanghai
Telephone 16067

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00. Chinese Lesson at 8.30
12.00 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including "The Story of a Border Town"—play by Shanghai Dramatic Society at 5.00 News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post."
8.30 Star Discs — Hildegarde, Ethel Waters, Yvonne Printemps
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.20 "Men and Their Arms," Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 "La Boutique Fantasque"—Ballet by Rossini-Respighi
10.00 Musical Atlas
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.15 A War Commentary
8.30 Parlour Game
9.30 Light Music by Charles Ernesco and his Sextette
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Stanley Holloway
11.00 News from Home. Talk by Howard Marshall
12.00 Rebroadcast of a talk by Mr. Harry Hopkins to the Home listeners

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At No. 47A Great Western Road
On Monday, July 28, 1941, at 10 a.m.
School Desks and Chairs, Household Furniture and Sundries
Brass ware, books, maps, bookcases, leather boots, sun blinds, bamboo fence, child's swing stand, basket-ball stands, guitar, cello, mosquito doors and windows, table mirrors, wardrobes, chest of drawers, settee, arm chairs, side chairs, long table, willow tables, writing desks, ice chests, iron single bedsteads and bunks with soft mattresses, school desks and chairs on iron legs, "Pansy" cooking range, bicycle, electric fittings and sundries etc.
NOW ON VIEW

In Rear Salesroom—Now On View
On Tuesday, July 29, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.
Gent's and Ladies' Fur Coats, Clothing, Furniture and Sundries

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Tuesday, July 29, 1941, at 2 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries
Huron Alkali, Concentrated Ash, Rice Sweepings, Imported Distemper "Gecotone", Damaged Laundry Soap, Assorted Wines and Liquors, Sand Paper, Brass Motor Truck Mirrors, Jacks, Flexible Iron Pipes, Bath Tub, Heating Stove, Door Locks, Hinges, Tools, Electric Lamps, Glass Buttons, Littlesate, Dried Mushroom, Ivory Nut Buttons, Pictures, Soy, Wooden Plank, Wood Splint, etc.
NOW ON VIEW

In Main Salesroom—On View Tuesday
On Wednesday, July 30, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.
Household and Office Furniture and Sundries

Noël, Murray & Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

APPEASEMENT ENDED

The swiftness with which President Roosevelt responded to the information of the Vichy-Japan agreement, permitting the latter to establish naval, military, and air bases in Indo-China, has been equalled by the action of the British and the result is that Japanese credits and assets in the United States and the British Empire, with the exception of Australia, have been frozen. In addition Great Britain, India and Burma have notified the Japanese Government of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and the agreements relating to Japanese-Burmese trade relations of 1934, declaring that the conclusion to terminate the treaties was based upon realization that the object in view had not been achieved. Japan has replied by taking similar steps in retaliation and the result is that there has been a very definite deterioration of the general situation in the Pacific.

Whether it worsens depends entirely upon the future actions of Japan. The steps which have already been taken by Great Britain and the United States, acting in parallel, should surely bring it home to the extremists, whose policy what was thought to be a more moderate Cabinet is still following, that the two great democracies certainly mean business and that if their interests in the Pacific are further menaced by Japanese action they will be defended even to the extent of going to war should that become inevitable. What has been done up to the present is merely the commencement of the application of sanctions designed to strike a severe blow at the economic system of Japan. Just how severe it will prove to be will only be shown by the passage of time, but it is certain that the present condition of Japan's economy, strained as it has been by four years struggle with China, is not such as to make restrictions such as have been placed upon Japanese trade any the easier to bear.

It is all very well for the Japanese to complain that their contemplated "new order" in Asia, or the "co-prosperity sphere," or whatever other fancy name it may be given, is misunderstood by Great Britain and the United States. The fact is that it is modelled after Hitler's "new order" in Europe, and is just as predatory a scheme. Japan is out to secure exclusive control of the natural riches of the southern Pacific and to make the whole of the western shores of the Pacific contributory to industrial machine. But neither Great Britain nor the United States will have anything of these "new orders" which threaten their own interests. Their rights, honourably acquired during past decades, are just as valuable to them as Japan conceives they would be to her could she seize them. The exercise of those rights has never been discriminatory as would be the case did Japan possess them, and the Japanese have had just the same freedom of access to the raw materials she covets as has had any other nation.

Naturally there must be some speculation as to what step Japan will take next. In the circumstances one man's guess is as good as another's but the possibility of Japan "protecting" Thailand to such an extent that she would be able to cut the Burma road, and thus make further progress towards liquidating the "China Incident" cannot altogether be ignored. That would bring about a direct clash with the British, and recent dispositions which have been made in Burma suggest that that is a contingency which the British authorities have constantly borne in mind. It is unlikely that the application of sanctions will cause the Japanese to withdraw from Indo-China. They may, however, serve as a warning to the Japanese that neither Britain nor the United States are prepared to indulge in any more appeasement. If that in any way helps to strengthen the hand of the moderate elements in Japan actual war may still be averted, but, if that does not prove to be the case, the responsibility will be wholly Japanese. The last thing that is wanted in this part of the world is war, but Great Britain and the United States will not hesitate to accept any challenge which may be thrown out.

TWO INCIDENTS

Two incidents during the past week are deserving of some attention, the first and probably most important was the successful convoy of men and materials through the Mediterranean with comparatively small naval loss, and the second was the discovery that Scharnhorst has succeeded in getting away from Brest. The voyage of a large convoy through the Mediterranean despite Italian air attacks, but apparently with little Italian naval interference, clearly demonstrates how completely the British Navy dominates *Mare nostrum*. More than that, it shows the confidence of the British Government in the ability of the Navy to protect valuable men and materials in a voyage under the very noses of the Italians who apparently were unable to do much about it, hard though they tried. H.M.S. Fearless, a destroyer, was lost, and a cruiser and another destroyer damaged, while one merchant vessel was damaged though able to carry on.

The Italians attacked for two days with aeroplanes, E-boats and submarines and it does not say much for their ability that they were unable to do more damage than they did. On the other hand the absence of the remnants of the Italian Navy from the scene must be attributed either to a reluctance to leave the comparative safety of port, or a fear that the British fleet in the Mediterranean might be able to cut them off, if they yielded to the temptation which the convoy must certainly have been. Any convoy travelling west to east in the Mediterranean. or *vice versa* must of necessity pass through very narrow and dangerous waters, and it speaks well for the seamanship of the mercantile marine as well as of the Navy that so important a movement could have been carried out with such success. The Italians appear afterwards to have attacked the harbour at Valetta, apparently in an endeavour to destroy the damaged cruiser and destroyer which are thought to have taken refuge there. The attack was beaten off with the loss of a dozen E-boats, though the Italians report some explosions which they attributed to the "intrepid faith" of the Italian seamen, whatever that may mean.

The incident of the Scharnhorst is not altogether pleasing. After months of bombing by aeroplane at Brest it was believed that the vessel must at any rate have been disabled sufficiently to keep her where she was. The Germans, by a trick of camouflage of very considerable igenuity were able to hide the fact that the Scharnhorst was no longer at Brest, though it speaks well for those reading the photographs taken by the R.A.F. that the device was quickly recognized and a search for the real Scharnhorst quickly undertaken. The fact that the Scharnhorst was found at la Pallice, two hundred miles south of Brest, and near La Rochelle, and the speculation that the cruiser was apparently preparing to make a sortie into the Atlantic indicates that the damage done to the vessel during the repeated bombings in Brest could not have been as serious as it was originally believed, but it is to be hoped that the latest bombing will have the effect of keeping her immobilized for some time to come.

It is more than satisfactory to learn that the R.A.F. were not for long deceived by the ingenious trick of the Germans. The search for the real Scharnhorst was not long before it was successful. It would have undoubtedly aroused very considerable criticism if the German cruiser had been allowed to regain the high seas, though it might then have been possible for the British Navy to have put her where the Bismarck is now resting. That might, however, have been at the expense of a number of mercantile vessels which the British are naturally reluctant to lose. If the German warship can be kept at la Pallice, repairs may be difficult to carry out for there are few if any facilities for that type of work at the port where the Scharnhorst was finally discovered. These two incidents may not of themselves be great but they are striking testimony to the efficiency of the Navy and the R.A.F.

Russia Holds Out

Five weeks of fighting, and the Russians are still holding up the German timetable according to which the Red armies were to have been completely destroyed. Moscow occupied, and the way to the Caucasus and its oilfields opened. That the Germans have made some progress into Russia cannot for one moment be denied. That in the opening stages of the invasion the Russians were caught somewhat off their balance accounts for the initial speed with which the Germans were able to advance. But with the Russians defending the Stalin line a very different aspect came over the situation, and though the Russian are still being forced back, their withdrawal is orderly and the Germans up to the present have completely failed to break the Red line, or to make a thrust between the Red Armies which would enable them to turn the flank of one or the other. In Bessarabia the progress has been least. In the centre bitter fighting is still proceeding in the vicinities of Smolensh, Polotsk, Nevel and Zhitomir. Again over the week end the Germans were again promising news of striking successes. This appears to be becoming a weekly practice with them, but up to the present they have been unable to announce any very imposing gain. The threats to Leningrad and Kiev appear to be developing slowly and it would seem to be yet some time before the former can be invested by the German and German-Finnish armies. Despite extravagant German claims regarding the damage done to the Soviet air force it is still plain that the Russians are able to dispute mastery in the air, and in some places actually achieve it locally. The very fact that the Germans have not yet attempted to raid Moscow by day indicates that the Nazis still have a very healthy respect for the Red air force, for, obviously, if they had as completely destroyed it, as they claim to have done, nothing would have been easier than to bomb Moscow during the day. The same applies with equal force to the German claims regarding the vast casualties inflicted upon the Soviet's mechanized arm. If those claims were true the Germans should by now be carrying everything before them. That they are most certainly not doing and Hitler will still be hard put to it to finish the campaign he so treacherously undertook five weeks ago. Stories that the German propaganda merchants so sedulously circulate to the effect that the Russians are so hard put to it that they have thrown their last reinforcements into the line, and are now using youths and women's battalions may be taken with a large helping of salt. According to the Nazis the Soviet have thrown in their last resources so many times that it seems to be becoming quite a habit. There is every reason to believe that the Russians have not been extended enough to oblige them to call upon their Siberian armies for reinforcements, even though it is reported that large forces are assembling before Moscow to give the Germans battle should they succeed in completely breaking through the Stalin line. It is reported that there are at least sixty divisions in Siberia, but the European situation has not developed to such an extent that Stalin is obliged to weaken his forces destined for the defence of Russia's eastern possessions, or even that it has been necessary to bring Soviet aeroplanes westward to repair the huge damage which the Nazis claim to have inflicted upon the Russian air force. In the meantime the Russians, wherever they are obliged to withdraw, carry out the scorched earth policy to the very last letter. The territory which Hitler has gained up to the present is no more than barren land for which he has been paying most dearly in men and materials, and for which he will continue to pay at the same high rate.

Tomorrow's Anniversary

Tomorrow will be Mussolini's fifty-eighth birthday. It was on July 28, 1883 that the unhappy event—for Italy,—of Mussolini's birth occurred. It would have been better for that country if that had never happened, for surely no man has served his people so badly as the present Italian leader. Had he allowed his reputation to rest upon the benefits he conferred upon his people during times of peace Mussolini might have gone down into history as a great benefactor to his nation. His ambition to pose as a great soldier completely threw him off his balance. He succeeded in keeping out of the war for nearly a year, but when he saw France on the eve of collapse he rushed pell-mell into the struggle in the hope of sharing some of the spoils. He has got nothing out of France up to the present, and the probabilities are that he never will, for Hitler considers Vichy much more valuable to him, than an Italy which the Nazis now completely dominate. If ever a man sold his country out to a natural enemy that man is surely Mussolini. He has become but just another Quisling, carrying out Hitler's orders, permitting the whole of the Italian governmental structure to be permeated by Nazi control, his own secret police being assisted by the Gestapo and his people robbed of the foodsuffs and fruits that they grow in order that Germans shall be supplied. This pinchbeck Cæsar thought to build up an Italian Empire. That has been taken away from him, and only Libya remains to Italy on the African continent and that only by the grace of German arms and until the British troops can clean them up. He was a failure against Greece, for it was not until the Germans went to his aid that he was able to do much beyond retreating before the gallant onslaughts of the Greeks. It can be no cause for wonder that even in Italy he is rapidly becoming less and less respected. Recent pictures suggest that the worries of the war he could have kept his country out of are wearing him down. He certainly does not look so fit as he did on that other birthday when he demonstrated to foreign correspondents the excellence of his condition by doing a little jumping on horseback, an exhibition which would have been much more imposing if he had only managed to tuck the tail of his shirt into his breeches before making an appearance in public.

It is necessary to be decisive; not because deliberate counsel would never improve your designs, but because the foolish and the unthinking will certainly act if there be but a moment's pause.—Sir Arthur Helps.

* * *

If we are conscious of an irascible disposition, let us especially choose for our friends those who will look and speak as we do: they will pamper us and lead us into a bad habit of listening to nothing that does not please us, but it will be good to give our anger respite and repose. Even those who are naturally crabbed and wild will yield to caresses; no creature continues either angry or frightened if you pat him.—Seneca.

* * *

We are descended from a people whose government was founded on liberty: our glorious forefathers, of Great Britain, made liberty the foundation of everything. That country is become a great, mighty and splendid nation; not because their government is strong and energetic: but because liberty is its direct end and foundation. We drew the spirit of liberty from our British ancestors; by that spirit we have triumphed over every difficulty.—Patrick Henry.

U. S. NAVAL AUXILIARIES

Without the drama of formal speeches and radio hook-ups, the United States Navy has almost completed the drafting of its own auxiliary fleet. Presently a total of 143 privately owned vessels—ocean liners, freighters, tankers, trawlers, and pleasure yachts—will be manned by Uncle Sam's bluejackets, writes Roy L. Pepperburg to the "Christian Science Monitor." The Navy as well as the Army is planning for any emergency. The citizen may well ask, "What does the Navy want with such an assortment of craft? Certainly they can't fight!" Well, some of them can. Many of the yachts will make good submarine chasers, gunboats, and armed coastal patrol craft, while the faster liners may become armed merchant cruisers. Remaining tonnage will perform the varied and essential services of transports, supply and ammunition ships, hospital ships, seaplane and submarine tenders, and mine sweepers. Lumped together, these services are the naval auxiliary fleet.

Many of the vessels recently drafted for auxiliary services were originally designed with an eye to their naval usefulness in such a time of emergency. These vessels may be transferred to the Navy with a minimum of reconstruction to fit them for their new roles. A number of new ships recently drafted have slid down the ways directly into the Navy instead of into the hands of their private owners.

About 1943 residents of San Francisco and Los Angeles will witness an innovation in passenger luxury liners. A new type of vessel will be making its maiden voyage. From some slight distance on either beam this vessel will look like any other first-class liner except that the rake of her funnels, the sheer of her bows, and the sweep of her decks will represent recent streamlined, deep-water design. But when this vessel is seen from directly ahead or astern, observers will notice that the funnels of this liner are not in the centre of the ship. They will rise from the starboard side of the decks, offset in the manner of the stacks on the Navy's huge aircraft carriers. These ships are the trans-Pacific convertible liners, the latest word in merchant vessels designed for service in the Navy in time of emergency. These ships will be quickly convertible into aircraft carriers.

The convertibility of merchant liners has long been an open secret. We have known that every ship is a potential naval auxiliary, but have known neither the features that fitted a ship for conversion nor the particular role it would play when the Navy takes over. We can, of course, judge by past performance. In Washington and all European official quarters the naval bureaus of design keep an eye on the plans of all proposed merchant ships whose builders seek construction subsidies. The naval authorities recommend small details, minor changes in the design to pave the way for economical conversion in time of war. The Government pays the cost of these details in addition to the usual subsidies.

Hidden Gun Emplacements

A few details are so popular that they may be called "standard practice" today. These features include hidden gun emplacements for six-inch and anti-aircraft guns—the usual defensive armament—deck reinforcement to withstand gun recoil, possibly provision for munition stowage and handling, and a higher top speed than the economical peacetime needs of the vessel warrant. Occasionally there are plans for the fitting of additional armour plating. When the Navy takes over, the size of a ship together with its speed generally decides the kind of an auxiliary the ship will be. Passenger liners become troop transports, armed merchant cruisers, and hospital ships. Freighters and tankers become supply ships and tenders for naval vessels. Still smaller boats, such as fishing trawlers, large yachts—in fact, any bottom fit for deep-water service, may be adapted for mine-laying.

Great Britain fully realizes the value of the Royal Navy's "second line of defence." From the accounts of two world wars we learn how Britain has used her merchant fleet. In 1914, Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N. retired, tells us that Britain fitted the Aquitania with 6-inch guns and sailed her "forth as an armed cruiser within five days of the declaration of war." The Carmania—famed for the sinking of the German armed merchant vessel, Cap Trafalgar, in South Atlantic waters—"was at sea as a fully equipped armed cruiser within ten days of the outbreak of hostilities." The effective work of Britain's Tenth Cruiser Squadron, consisting of 25 armed merchant ships, is an exciting chapter in the annals of the last war.

Mention of armed merchant cruisers that have figured in World War II must include the heroic 40-minute action in which the 16,000-ton Rawalpindi was sunk by the pocket batteship Deutschland near Iceland in November, 1939. Although the lightly armoured Rawalpindi fought a losing battle against heavy odds, she sank with her guns blazing and not before she is believed to have inflicted serious punishment on the pocket battleship. The Rawalpindi gave a performance that stood alone for exactly a year, until the much smaller merchantman, Jervis Bay, deliberately engaged an unidentified pocket battleship in what has been called a suicide encounter to save the ships in convoy.

IN PARENTHESIS

Obesity

EVERYBODY loves a fat man. All fat men are jolly, or if here and there a fat man doesn't find himself so terribly jovial by nature, he is compelled to assume an air of jollity because it is expected of him, sort of noblesse obese.

—Frank Case in "Do Not Disturb."

* * *

What's That Again ?

SOME of the true stories are really the funniest. A speaker, discoursing on the transitory nature of earthly things, said: "Look now at the great cities of antiquity. Where are they? Why, some of them have perished so completely it is probable they never existed."

* * *

Well-flanked

IF you want to go into battle, have an Englishman at your right hand, and another at your left, and two immediately in front and two close behind. There is something in the English which seems to guarantee security. Never forget that, even when you are most irritated by the antics of these engaging madmen. —Voltaire.

* * *

Expensive Upkeep

PAYING her first visit to a farm, a little evacuee was very interested in everything. Presently the farmer took her into a shed where a cow was contentedly chewing the cud.

"Very good cow that," said the farmer. "She's my best milkgiver."

"Yes," said the visitor, "but doesn't it cost you a lot to keep her in chewing gum ?"

* * *

Strain of Paying

A MAN who had had a slight motoring accident, which necessitated the application of sticking-plaster to his nose, was called upon to interview the local inspector of taxes.

"Had an accident to your nose?" the latter asked sympathetically.

"No," said the taxpayer shortly, "I've been paying through it for so long that it has given way under the strain."

* * *

Sen. Borah's Memory

SENATOR Borah's studious preparation of a quesiton, and his astonishing memory, made him dangerous in debate. Once Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, opposing him, stood up and read a paragraph from an obscure state paper by James Madison.

Borah listened to the quotation. "If the Senator will continue to read," said Mr. Borah, "he will find that Madison further says this—" and then, to the amazement of the Senate and the confusion of Mr. Lodge, Borah proceeded to quote verbatim from memory.

Mr. Lodge sat down without another word.

* * *

Nautical Error

WE'VE been talking to a British naval reserve officer who, at the outbreak of the current war, was given command of a huge luxury yacht. It had been the property of one of England's most opulent multimillionaires.

Our naval officer told us that he'd been a sailor for thirty years and, man and boy, he'd never seen anything like this ocean-going château. Besides its palatial comforts it was rich in romantic story, its former owner having been quite a blade. But now it was England's, given as a token of the sacrifices the rich were only too glad to make.

It was during the naval officer's first night of command that he noticed, while lying abed in the master's cabin, a row of push buttons at the bedside. He studied them briefly and then experimented. "I selected one at random," he told us, "I touched it. There was a fearful upheaval and a hearty heave-ho and, bang, I was lying in bed next door with the sub-lieutenant." "Collier's," New York.

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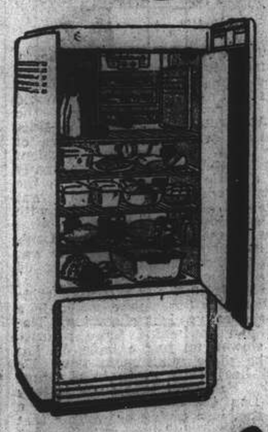

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MOTORISTS WISE
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THE SPORTS PAGE

The Heavyweight Horizon; Nova Is Logical Contender

By John Kieran

If anybody stepped up to Uncle Mike Jacobs and asked him the time, without looking at his watch or glancing around for a clock, Uncle Mike probably would mutter moodily: "Four after one." That's what he has on his mind now; four after one. Abe Simon, Buddy Baer, Billy Conn and Lou Nova—four, count 'em, four—after J. Shufflin' Louis and his heavyweight crown. And Uncle Mike has to set them right and keep them in proper order, whatever that may be. It will all come out in time.

[N. B. Oh, yes, Nova has signed a contract to fight Louis in September, but Schmeling once had a contract to fight Braddock in New York and once again it was demonstrated that, as Shakespeare put it, "oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer-cakes, and hold-fast is the only dog!"]

Ample Abe Simon, who curried horses by way of warming up for the fight game, lasted until the thirteenth round against the Dark Destroyer in Detroit, which feat of endurance he believes entitles him to another testing session under the heavy hammering handed out by the Shuffler. Buddy Baer slammed the champion through the ropes in the first round of their set-to in the District of Columbia and was finished off himself later by a blow that his manager, Ancil Hoffman, insisted was foul, having been expressed and delivered, collect, after the bell. There's enough in that to give Ancil Hoffman a talking point, and Ancil is a gent who can take a talking point and spread it accoss the country.

There isn't any need to explain why Billy the Conn man and his supporters want another Louis-Conn contest. Billy the Kid really went all out for the heavyweight crown and almost got away with it.

The Logical Contender

But the logical contender at the moment is Lou Nova and none other. Simon had his chance and was knocked out. Buddy of the Big Bad Baers had his go at Louis and was knocked out. The Conn Man took his turn, came close to winning, but was knocked out. Nova hasn't yet come to bat. It's his turn.

As a matter of fact, the general belief was that all these other bouts were just warm-ups for the real big quarrel, a September set-to between J. Shuffin' Louis and Lou Nova. But Ample Abe Simon was stubborn, Buddy Baer was spectacular for a few moments and Billy Conn was almost overwhelming against Louis. Lou Nova, who had a place in the sun, was thrown somewhat into the shade by these passing events in which he had no hand whatever.

For a couple of years Uncle Mike Jacobs was looking around hopefully for some heavyweight who looked as though he might have a chance with the Dark Destroyer, enough of a chance to draw a crowd. Then Madcap Max Baer came galumphing back into the ring to belt the stuffing out of the globular Galento and pound Pat Comiskey into submission in a jiffy. Madcap Max and Joe Louis would have drawn a crowd, but Madcap Max didn't hanker for another meeting with the Dark Destroyer. He wasn't that crazy. Once was enough.

Another Come-Back

Lou Nova, young, strong and fairly fast, was doing well in the heavyweight ranks until he took on Two-Ton Tony Galento and received, in a rough way, a terrific going-over. To recover, fair-haired Lou had to take a year off, most of it spent in a hospital.

But he came back. After a bit of warming up he looked around and found that Madcap Max Baer was swanking around as a championship threat again, though sheering off from actual contact with the holder of the championship. So Nova went hunting for Baer and got his prey.

He damaged the pelt in so doing, but he didn't care about that. He didn't want that pelt for a trophy. He was just getting somebody out of his way so that he could have a shot at Joe Louis and the heavyweight crown.

Billy the Conn Man had moved up into the heavyweight ranks, but he hadn't met any particularly good man in that field. Billy still was looked upon as a cracking good light-heavyweight who was having a lot of fun and some little profit knocking bigger and clumsier fellows around. But Nova was a licenced heavyweight, a good man at the trade, the standout as a logical contender and the only real threat—if there was any real threat—as a championship prospect.

Well, Lou hasn't lost a bout since then, hasn't has his chance with Louis and isn't standing alone as a contender any more. He's in a crowd. He may be pushed around.

Architectural Details

Whatever these other fellows have done, Lou Nova remains the same good fighter and serious contender for the championship that he was when he stepped out of the ring after doing a butchering job on Madcap Max Baer. Just consider some of the architectural and dynamic details in a Louis-Nova comparison.

Louis and Nova are about of a size and not far apart in age. Lou is a mite taller, a couple of pounds heavier and ten months younger than Joe. Nova doesn't hit as hard as the Dark Destroyer, but he takes a punch better. As far as boxing goes, it's pretty even. Joe is a good boxer. So is Lou. That is, for heavyweight work. Neither one is as fast or fancy as Billy the Conn Man, but Billy the Kid was fast even among the light-heavyweights.

Measure for measure, as Shakespeare put it, Joe Louis and Lou Nova shape up as a likely pair to make an interesting evening of it if Uncle Mike Jacobs asks them to get together at the regular prices of admission. Of course, another Louis-Conn contest would draw a huge crowd, but it's Nova's turn and a Louis-Nova bout wouldn't be boycotted by cash customers. Not the way things look now.

Cutting the Odds

Louis would still be a heavy favourite to beat off Ample Abe Simon and Buddy of the Big Bad Baers if Uncle Mike Jacobs invited them to come on again. But the Shuffler wouldn't be any lopsided favourite over either Lou Nova or Billy Conn. Possibly some confident Conn rooters might flamboyantly give a little the other way in the matter of odds. As for Nova, he was considered to have a fair chance with the Dark Destroyer before these other fellows demonstrated that Joe Louis isn't as fast as he was when he was throwing those thunderbolts wrapped in the leather of earlier years.

The Dark Destroyer is still a terrific puncher. He has won eighteen in a row as heavyweight champion. Nobody can go behind those returns. But, slowed up just a trifle, he has to take more punishment now. He might beat Conn again in a return match. He might beat Nova if they give Lou his chance. But who, a year ago, was saying or writing that Joe Louis "might" beat an opponent? All the "might" then was in the Louis fists. He was a cinch to win. It was a breeze for him. From now on it will be hard work, maybe desperate work.

Whirlaway Beaten in Arlington Classic

Chicago, July 27.

Attention, owned by Mrs. Parker Corning, won the $60,000 Arlington Classic yesterday, scoring a win by one length over the favourite, Whirlaway, champion of the American turf in 1941.

Bushwacker was third. Five ran.

Whirlaway started at 5-2 on. Betting on Attention was 9-1 against.

The winner's time was 2 mins. 2¾.—Reuter.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1. Sauce Moutarde; 2. Gator.
Also ran:—Princess Taigai, Cute Villain, Wilful Bill, Daleson.
1½ length.—Time, 18.23.
Win, $33.60 Forecast 6-1 Div. $169.10.
Place, 1st $12.90; 2nd $15.10.

2—440 yd. flat.—1. Se You Kee; 2. Skedaddle.
Also ran:—Dingo Laurie, Scotch Buddy, Hot Sketch, Eumaeus.
11 lengths.—Time, 27.06
Win, $41.70. Forecast 1-5 Div. $3[illegible].10.
Place, 1st $17.80; 2nd $14.
Double Event 1/2 6-1 Div. $74.40.

3—440 yd. flat.—1. Grey Vulcan; 2. Lady Whirlwind.
Also ran:—King Chu Bar, Hunter's Wish, Royal Navy, Jorrock's Alone.
1½ length.—Time, 27.05.
Win, $36.60. Forecast Div $175.70.
Place, 1st $18.30; 2nd $13.90.
Double Event 2/3 1-1 Div. $157.10.

4—500 yd. flat.—1. Don't Fool; 2. Major.
Also ran:—Red Bug, Dauntless Question, Odin, Sapphire.
1½ length.—Time, 31.34.
Win, $37. Forecast 2-3 Div. $207.40.
Place, 1st $15.50; 2nd $13.60.
Double Event 3/4 1-3 Div. $238.

5—500 yd. flat.—1. Aramis; 2. Taigai Junior.
Also ran:—Captain Cora, Stormy Petrel, Beaconsfield, Mixed Guard.
5 lengths.—Time, 30.77
Win, $98.20. Forecast 5-2 Div. $64.90.
Place, 1st $10.70; 2nd $9.60.
Double Event 4/5 3-5 Div. $94.

6—500 yd. flat.—1. Youthful Partner; 2. Common Custom.
Also ran:—Veoman Commander, Moody Mask, Fu Aishiun, Federal Agent.
Short head.—Time, 30.46.
Win, $89.80. Forecast 2-3 Div. $235.40.
Place, 1st $17.90; 2nd $14.50.
Double Event 5/6 5-2 Div. $[illegible]

7—500 yd. flat.—1. Best Candidate; 2. Sandy Way.
Also ran:—True Promise, Glenmore Leader, Grand Slam, Some Fun.
½ length.—Time, 30.68.
Win, $18.10. Forecast 3-2 Div. $[illegible].30
Place, 1st $10.30; 2nd $[illegible].10.
Double Event 6/7 2-3 Div. $186.40.

8—500 yd. flat.—1. Cute Vagabond; 2. So Peaceful.
Also ran:—Cordon Nair, Esquire, Radiant Scene, Don't Forget.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.".
Win, $16.80. Forecast 5-6 Div. $56.10.
Place, 1st $10.80; 2nd $11.90.
Double Event 2/8 3-5 Div. $30.80.

9—500 yd. flat.—1. Celtic Clan; 2. Sandid Attack.
Also ran:—Fishing Sport, Sauce Mayonnaise, Colonel Jumbo, Scotch Bobbie.
Short head.—Time, 30.21.
Win, $47.80. Forecast 3-6 Div. $162.60.
Place, 1st $18.40; 2nd $12.40.
Double Event 8/9 5-3 Div. $56.40.

10—500 yd. flat.—1. False Lirk; 2. Rather Nimble.
Also ran:—Chihli Blue Arrow, Coastal Patrol, Sauce Mirelle, Scotch Broth.
5 lengths.—Time, 29.73.
Win, $36.70. Forecast 3-6 Div. $104.20.
Place, 1st $15.40; 2nd $16.60.
Double Event 9/10 3-3 Div. $92.80.

11—500 yd. flat.—1. Select Crowd; 2. Funny Business.
Also ran:—Black Shadow, Orange Brand, Gallant Mayor, Inverspey.
½ length.—Time, 29.73.
Win, $73. Forecast 6-5 Div. $140.10.
Place, 1st $9.50; 2nd $18.30.
Double Event 10/11 3-5 Div. $107.90.

12—500 yd. flat.—1. Foxey Assent; 2. Mystic Bee.
Also ran:—Grand Society, Allen Arab, Village Attorney, True Patience.
½ length.—Time, 29.72.
Win, $36.30. Forecast 3-2 Div. $450.60.
Place, 1st $17.10; 2nd $17.80.
Double Event 11/12 6-3 Div. $79.60.

Mike Ryba
Boston's one-man team . . . . and a big-league rookie—at 36!

Boston's One-Man Ball Club; Everything Except the Empire

By Bob Considine

TOM Yawkey, the Red Sox owner, purchased a full-fledged ball club last Autumn for the puny sum of $15,000. And if you don't think that's news, you're crazy. Because before that $15,000 purchase Yawkey had spent a little over $4,000,000 in a heroic effort to buy the Sox out of fourth place in the American League.

The fire-sale club Yawkey bought $15,000 is named Dominic Joseph Ryba. It or he, is a 36-old Pole with two bright gold teeth, a squarish head and the deep facial seems any man would have after 13 years of imprisonment with the St. Louis Cardinals chain gang.

Unique in Ball History

He is unique in baseball history. Because Dominic Joseph Ryba, who is called Mike, is a fine pitcher, a splendid catcher, a responsible first baseman, an agile second baseman, a roving short-stop, a dynamic third baseman, a sure-handed left fielder, a ball-hawk centre fielder and a right fielder known for his fielding and throwing—in fact, a pretty useful man to have around generally.

What is more he has behind him a career as a successful minor-league coach, manager, trainer, travelling secretary, ticket-taker, house-mother and chauffeur. Mike knows that old wheeze about the tragedy of being master of none of the trades of which he is jack. But he isn't worried about it. For he is good enough at any position to make a pretty good living at baseball.

Near the End of His Rope

He must be near the end of his playing rope, but Mike gives a golden leer and scoffs at such a suggestion. He's five or six years beyond the so-called prime of a ball-player, and he had an early life that would have spavined a brass mule. But last year Mike had the greatest of his many great minor-league seasons. He won 24 games and lost only eight for Rochester, of the International League. And he made good his escape from the Cardinal chain when Yawkey bought him for that $15,000 and Al Brazle, one of the club's minor-league pitchers.

A Really Valuable Man

Mike's gifts are so varied that he might become a most valuable man to a very uncertain Boston team. But being "most valuable" wouldn't be a novelty to Mike. Four times Mike was named the most valuable man in his league. The teams were Scottdale, of the Middle Atlantic League, in 1930; Springfield, Missouri, of the Western Association, in 1931; Columbus, of the American Association, in 1935, and last year he lacked only one vote of becoming the unanimous choice as the most valuable player in the International League for his work with Rochester.

That's a record, but the baffling thing about the way Ryba did it was that sometimes he was recognized as most valuable for his catching, sometimes for his pitching, and his batting always played a role in swaying the jury.

Old Dog Learns New Tricks

Needless to say, Mike has a strong back. But he hasn't got the weak mind that usually accompanies a fine athletic spine. Mike's cute. He's an old dog but he learned a new trick a few years ago—the art of throwing a screwball. Figured it out himself. There isn't another one like it in the majors, which should help him escape the wrath of such hitters as Di-Maggio, Hal Trosky, York and other busters he'll be forced to face as a Red Sock. Mike hasn't got much of a fast ball to go with his screwball, but his curves are grander than Mme. West's.

Mike's cool out there, too. He has been studying the strengths and weakness of every American League batter. He taught a lot of his rivals in the Grapefruit Circuit that he is a master at holding men on bases, and that he does everything right-handed, including thinking. He gained additional respect by belting a double the first time he came to bat this season.

No Colour Wanted

For all the glamour of his curious career, Mike does not want to be known as colourful. There is no pop-off in him; no hammy desire to hog the spotlight or embroider his hard earlier times. He's content to sit in the lobbies of the hotels, in the slightly glassy-eyed manner of ballplayers, smoke his cigars and look at the other ballplayers look at him. He's perpetually pleasant and a good "barber," but never forward. He can hover on the edge of a players' card game for hours, or watch some teammate jerk away at a slot machine, and never regret not being a more important part of what is going on. Mike's just happy to be a part of the scene. He's a little like a paroled lifer who finds wordless bliss in the sight of a tenement yard.

"Baseball's a vacation-with-pay for me, as serious as I am about it," he told us. "I've felt that way about it since I first began playing it. It's just so much nicer than the other things I've done, like mining. It's play; the other's work. I can still get a kick out of just being able and having the time to play it, no matter what or where I'm playing." He shook his head, wonderingly. "And I still say that getting paid well to play it is too good to be true."

Bobby Riggs Wins Title In Seabright Tournament

Seabright, N.J., July 27.

The former American champion and winner of the last Wimbledon singles, R. L. Riggs, won the men's singles today in the Seabright lawn tennis tournament.

He defeated F. Schroeder, one of America's young players, by 6-4, 6-4, 6-0.—Reuter.

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6	2	6	235.40	91.90
7	3	2	89.30	186.40
8	5	6	56.10	30.80
9	3	6	162.60	56.40
10	3	6	184.20	92.80
11	6	5	140.10	107.90
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Yanks Stretch Lead to Twelve Games; Reds Replace Pirates

New York, July 26.

JOE McCarthy's Yanks walloped the Chicago White Sox to increase their lead to 12 games and the St. Louis Cards held on to first place in the senior circuit by downing the Boston Braves during today's full major league schedule.

The New Yorkers led throughout with their big rallies coming in the third and sixth frames, while Marvin Breuer was limiting the Chisox to a half dozen hits and three runs.

In collecting 11 runs the Yanks nicked John Rigney and Jack Hallett for 14 hits which included Tom Henrich's 19th homer of the season. Charlie Keller drove in three runs to bring his total for the year up to 89.

Bob Feller's Sixth Loss

The Boston Red Sox handed Bob Feller his sixth loss of the season as they nosed out the faltering Cleveland Indians, 4 to 3.

Heber Newsome and Jim Tabor were the heroes of the Boston victory. Newsome held the Indians to nine scattered hits while Tabor drove in half of Boston's runs with a timely double.

Victory on a Platter

Connie Mack's Athletics handed the Detroit Tigers a victory on a silver platter when in the seventh with the score tied and the bases loaded the winning run was walked in.

The A's played erratic ball and three pitchers were used in an effort to halt the Tigers. Detroit collected 11 hits as compared to ten by the Mackmen.

Browns Make It Two Straight

The St. Louis Browns made it two straight over the Washington Senators when they rallied in the ninth to record a 6 to 5 win. Two Washington errors helped the Browns push over the necessary runs.

The Browns were badly out-hit but managed to bunch their blows in the first and last innings.

Cards Trim Boston

In the senior league, the St. Louis club turned ten hits and four Boston errors into a 9 to 2 victory. The Cards led throughout and their big inning was the fifth when four runs were scored.

Four Boston hurlers were used in an effort to check the St. Louis club while Ernest White went the full route for the Cards and held his foes to seven hits.

Dodgers Snap Losing Streak

The Brooklyn Dodgers snapped their losing streak and nosed out the Pittsburgh Pirates, 3 to 2. The Dodgers are now one game behind the league leaders.

Kenneth Heintzelman and Bob Klinger handled the mound duty for the Pirates and allowed only five hits while Luke Hamlin and Walter Higbe were nicked for eight safeties.

Reds Replace Pirates

The Cincinnati Reds replaced the Pirates in third place by downing the Philadelphia Phillies, 6 to 2. The Reds bunched their hits in the fourth and fifth innings and chased three Phillie hurlers from the mound.

Jim Turner hurled the full game for the Reds and though nicked for ten hits kept them well scattered and allowed single scores in only the first and fourth frames.

The Chicago Cubs evened their series with the New York Giants by pushing over a 5 to 3 victory. The Cubs won the game in the eighth with a two-run rally which chased Carl Hubbell from the mound.

Box Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	6	7	1
Washington	5	11	4
Batteries: R. Harris, Caster and Early; Sundra, Carrasquel and Early.			
Chicago	3	6	3
New York	11	14	4
Batteries: Rigney, Hallett and G. Dickey; Breuer and W. Dickey.			
Cleveland	3	8	1
Boston	4	11	1
Batteries: Feller and Desautels, Hemsley; H. Newsome and Pytlak.			
Detroit	4	11	0
Philadelphia	2	10	2
Batteries: Trout, Gorsica and Tebbetts; Babich, Ferrick, Dean and Wagner.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	3	9	2
Chicago	5	12	3
Batteries: Hubbell, Bowman and Danning; Passeau, Lee and McCullough.			
Philadelphia	2	10	0
Cincinnati	6	13	1
Batteries: Johnson, L. Pearson, Bissom, Hoerst and Livingston, Warren; Turner and Lombardi.			
Boston	2	7	4
St. Louis	9	10	1
Batteries: Salvo, Lamanna, Early, Hutchings and Berres, Montgomel, White and Mancuso, W. Cooper.			
Brooklyn	3	5	0
Pittsburgh	2	6	1
Batteries: Hamlin, Higbe and Owen; Heintzelman, Klinger and Lopez.—United Press.			

DOUMER TEL. 76755
To-day and To-morrow, 2, 4.30, 6.45, and 9.15
75 cts., $1, $1.30 (Res.)
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in Irvin Berlin's
Great Song and Dance Treat,
FOLLOW THE FLEET
Music—Romance—Humour

Bowlers Dominate Cricket Matches In England

London, July 27.

Bowlers had the advantage in the main cricketing games yesterday, which saw interesting play. The Army and Air Force met at Southend, where the Army were dismissed for 127 runs and then the airmen lost two wickets for 53 runs in a match left drawn.

The Army lost half the side for 40 runs, and then seven for 97, but bright batting by Major S. C. Grimith, who made 59, retrieved the situation slightly.

The London Counties travelled to Tonbridge to meet the Old Tonbridgians, who however did not get a chance to bat after the visitors declared with 209 for eight wickets. Leslie Compson hit a grand 61 for the Counties, who promised a bigger score until R. Bousfield, legbreak bowler, dismissed five men in ten overs for 46 runs.

On the first day of a two-day game at Aldershot, an air force team, led by Arthur Gilligan, former England captain, dismissed an Aldershot area side for 71. P. F. Judge, Glamorgan speed bowler, claimed seven victims for 39. Denis Compton being among them when caught before scoring.—Reuter.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	64	38	.627
Cleveland	53	41	.564
Boston	49	43	.533
Chicago	45	40	.493
Philadelphia	43	49	.473
Detroit	45	51	.469
St. Louis	36	54	.400
Washington	34	56	.378

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	60	32	.652
Brooklyn	59	33	.641
Cincinnati	49	41	.537
Pittsburgh	46	41	.529
New York	45	41	.523
Chicago	41	50	.451
Boston	36	53	.404
Philadelphia	22	66	.250

—United Press.

St. Leger Tryout Won by Mazarin

Salisbury, July 27.

St. Leger horses had a tryout in the 1½ mile Sarum Stakes yesterday, which were won by Mr. Dawson's trainer-owned Mazarin by three quarters of a length from the 11 to 10 on favourite Thoroughfare, with Fettes another length and a half away third.

The second and third horses are both owned by Mrs. MacDonald Buchanan, whose Owen Tudor won the Derby, in which Mazarin and Thoroughfare were out of the picture.

Bartlam rode the winner, which started at 15-2, Fettes being 20-1.

In a mile and six furlongs handicap race, Lord Astor's eight-year-old Bookseller, carrying a ten pound penalty, ran courageously to dead heat with the hot favourite Bettlude, which curiously deadheated at Salisbury's May meeting.—Reuter.

CAPITOL
142 Museum Road Tel. 17100
3 SHOWS TO-DAY!
At 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE in
"YOUNG PEOPLE"
with
Charlotte GREENWOOD Jackie OAKIE Arleen WHELAN
—$1, $1.20, $1.60—
OPENS WEDNESDAY!
"EAST OF THE RIVER"

No Softball Today

In spite of the fact that the weather cleared somewhat yesterday afternoon it was reported last night that the Race Course will remain closed to all sport today and in consequence the Men's softball schedule has been postponed. Should it continue clear there is a chance that the Ladies' softball will be played as per schedule tomorrow.

Heralding a popular mode for summer seaside wear, Dorothy Lamour introduces the striking combination of black and white in the linen beach robe she uses in Paramount's "Caught in the Draft." The white robe is distinguished with insets of black linen that slice down the front and sleeves. A wide linen sash encircles the waist. With this Miss Lamour wears a black satin lastex bathing suit.

Your Need Is
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
When you find yourself losing interest in things about you, when concentration becomes an effort and you are disinclined for work or play, when appetite is fickle and even slight exertion leaves you breathless, then is the time to look to the condition of your blood, for such troubles are the direct result of an impoverished state of the blood. To regain health and strength your blood must be built up in quality and quantity and for this purpose, there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
The prescription of a British physician, they have been proved by clinical tests to increase the number of red blood corpuscles and improve the haemoglobin content, haemoglobin being the substance in the blood which carries iron from the food digested and oxygen from the lungs to the cells of all the organs and tissues of the body.
Equally good for men and women of all ages, the tonic properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of great benefit to children in their 'teens who are not thriving as they should. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from chemists everywhere.—Advt.

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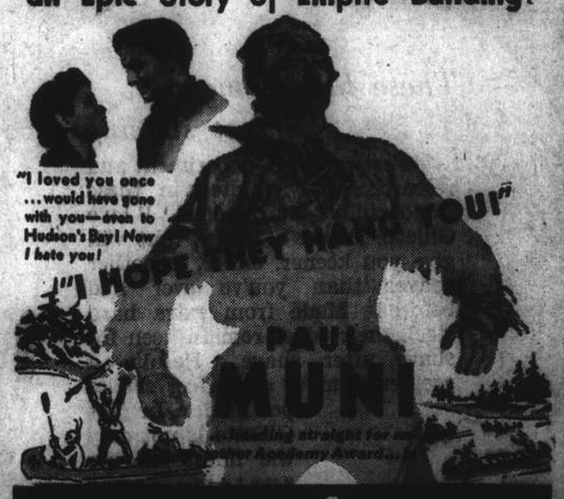
—AIR-COOLED AND AIR-CONDITIONED—
CATHAY
TO-DAY at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Mighty Drama, Gallant Romance, in an Epic Story of Empire Building!


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with
GENE TIERNEY • LAIRD CREGAR • JOHN SUTTON
VIRGINIA FIELD • VINCENT PRICE • NIGEL BRUCE
Directed by Irving Pichel
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
ADDED: "WHAT HAPPENS AT NIGHT"—colour cartoon

METROPOL
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
TERROR ON A TREASURE ISLAND!
HORROR ISLAND
with
DICK FORAN • LEO CARRILLO
PEGGY MORAN • FUZZY KNIGHT
LEWIS HOWARD • WALTER CATLETT
$1.20, $1.70, $2.30 $1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.50

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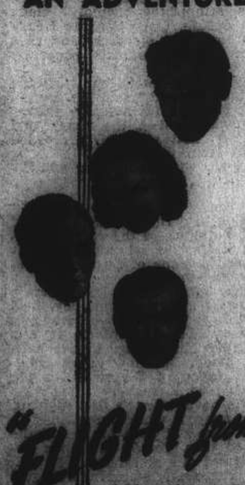
NANKING
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
AN ADVENTURE IN IMAGINATION!

SEARING
Geraldine FITZGERALD
★ OF "DARK VICTORY"
Thomas MITCHELL
★ ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
Jeffrey LYNN
★ "ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO"
George STEPHENSON
★ "THE LEGION"
★ WARNER BROS.
"FLIGHT from DESTINY"
Directed by VINCENT SHERMAN
Added: "Stage Fright"—color cartoon * musical comedy

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TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
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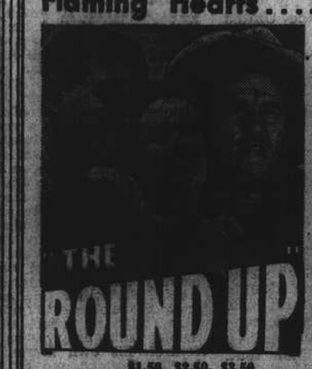
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OPENS TO-MORROW!
YOU'LL YELL WITH EXCITEMENT!
"POWER DIVE"
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SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL A.T.I. THEATRES at the CATHAY, GRAND, METROPOL, NANKING or at SAM LAZARUS BROS.

Vichy Cabinet Approve New Indo-China "Protection"

Vichy, July 27.

THE French Cabinet, presided over by Marshal Henri Petain, yesterday approved the political accord providing for joint Franco-Japanese co-operation in the defence of French Indo-China under the plan which is still in the process of being prepared by French and Japanese army, navy and war authorities.

The action of President Roosevelt in freezing Japanese credits in the United States—a similar measure was applied to Japanese funds in Canada and throughout the British Empire—surprised and angered the French press which considered it unfair reprisal for the Franco-Japanese co-operation.

The Paris edition of "Le Matin" printed a despatch from Bangkok reporting that the Thailand Government had decided to remain neutral if war breaks out in that corner of south-eastern Asia.

Blockade of Malaya Hinted

The same newspaper also printed a despatch from Shanghai suggesting that it was very possible Japan would take reprisals by declaring a naval blockade of the Malay States from naval bases on the south coast of Indo-China.

The press comment in French daily newspapers in Paris (all of which are German controlled) left no doubt that French sentiment was wholly on the side of Japan against Britain.

Technical conversations which were interrupted over the week-end to allow the French Government to examine the Franco-Japanese political agreement covering co-operation in defence matters will be resumed on Tuesday at Hanoi between Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, and Major-General Raishiro Sumita.

The conference will fix military details of the Japanese participation in defence matters and will name the bases to be assigned to Japan for "preventive" occupation.—United Press.

Hanoi Press Blames Britain

Hanoi, July 27.

While the general tone of this morning's press comment is less intransigent, Britain continues to be made the scapegoat of the recent arrangement with Japan.

An editorial in "La Volonte Indo-Chinoise" states: "While no one pretends that we would not have preferred to look after ourselves ". . . ." circumstances have obliged France to accept the possibility of joint defence, as Indo-China was reduced by distance and the British blockade to an insufficiency of military resources.

"It was impossible," continues the journal, "to apply for help from Britain, as her attitude towards the French Empire left no doubt concerning her intentions."

The paper then goes on to emphasize that the question of French authority in Indo-China is not affected, while the serious danger of a conflict developing in this territory has been avoided.

A signed article appearing in the same daily, entitled "Whose Fault?", traces the progressive rise of Japanese hegemony throughout East Asia and says that it is due to Britain's failure to check the drive.—Reuter.

Tokyo Council to Meet

Tokyo, July 27.

The Privy Council will tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock discuss the Japanese-French agreement for the joint defence of French Indo-China, under the committee headed by Mr. Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President.

The Government will be represented by the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, the War Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo, and the Navy Minister, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa.

After being approved by the committee, an extraordinary session of the Privy Council will be held in the afternoon in the presence of the Emperor.

Meanwhile, Prince Konoye conferred last evening regarding the agreement with Lieut.-Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, Governor of the Planning Board, Mr. Kenji Tomita, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Dr. Nobufumi Ito, President of the Information Board.—Domei.

Gaimusho Kept Busy As British, U.S. Envoys Call

Tokyo, July 27.

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, conferred with Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister, three times yesterday coincident to the Anglo-American freezing of Japanese credits, the Japanese retaliation and British abrogation of all trade treaties with Japan—marking the most intensive diplomatic and economic activity probably ever seen in Tokyo at one time.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, informed the Foreign Office that Britain was abrogating all trade treaties and severed all commercial relations with the Island Empire. Shortly thereafter he conferred with Mr. Grew.

Sees Australian Envoy

Earlier in the day, Mr. Grew conferred with Sir John Latham, Australian Minister to Japan. It was understood that Australia at present was not freezing Japanese funds or abrogating trade agreements.

The Japanese retaliatory decrees, including the freezing of United States assets, were announced after Mr. Masatsune Ogura, Finance Minister, had revealed that Japan was fully prepared to make a prompt reply to the Anglo-American freezing order.

He claimed that Japan's balances in the United States had been reduced so drastically during recent months by the drying up of Japanese-American trade that only "A very small" amount remained.

Silk Exchange Closed

The Yokohama Silk Exchange was closed yesterday shortly after Japan was notified by Britain that not only had all Japanese assets been frozen but that all Anglo-Japanese trade had been abrogated.

The Japanese freezing of American credits affected numerous American branches, including Standard Oil Company, Tidewater Oil, National Cash Register, International General Electric, the National City Bank of New York and major motion picture companies.

Most of these companies already have millions of yen in Japan under present exchange regulations prohibiting transfer of funds abroad.—United Press.

Australia Foresees Pacific Crisis

Sydney, July 27.

Mr. William Hughes, the Navy Minister, declared yesterday that developments in the Pacific during the next few days or weeks can not be predicted as yet but said that Australia's position was one of gravity.

Speaking at a ceremony marking launching of a naval ship from the New South Wales dockyards, Mr. Hughes declared that "the heavens are darkening."

Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister for External Affairs, said that Australia had been consulted closely on the moves resulting from the Japanese occupation of Indo-China.

He dismissed as "ridiculous" the Japanese claim that the move was made to forestall Anglo-American occupation of the French colony. He said that Japan had borrowed Germany's "mode of justification," demonstrating the closeness of Axis relations.—United Press.

Dissatisfaction Among Hamburg Population

London, July 27.

A Norwegian, who recently returned to Norway after a visit to Hamburg says that he saw slogans struck up on the walls of houses, such as "We demand Peace", "We want to have our husbands and sons back", and "We will not be governed by Berlin."

The Norwegian Telegraph Agency, which gives this information, adds that two other Norwegians, who were known to have pro-Nazi sympathies, have returned from a visit extremely disillusioned. They were specially shocked by the depressing appearance of Berlin. Traffic was to be seen only in the main streets, and the population was composed entirely of old people, women and children."—Reuter.

U.S. Fleet Rumoured to Have Left Hawaii

New York, July 27.

Persistent reports are circulating in Washington that the United States Pacific Fleet has left Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, for an unknown destination, says a Washington dispatch to the newspaper "New York Post."—Reuter.

Inspection Due

Washington, July 27.

Aboard a naval seaplane, Mr. James Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the United States Navy Department, left San Francisco yesterday for Honolulu.

He will carry out a routine inpection of the Pearl Harbour naval base, states an official Navy Department announcement.—Reuter.

U.S. Tax Burden Will Be Borne Cheerfully

Washington, July 27.

The House Ways and Means Committee reported out yesterday the new tax bill designed to increase revenue by US$3 529,000,000 stating that while it was the largest in history there was "convincing evidence that the burden will be borne cheerfully."

The Committee estimated that revenue from the new bill, added to present taxes, would enable the Government to meet 60 per cent. of its defence expenditures from income while raising the remaining 40 per cent. by borrowing. This was compared favourably to the period during the first World War when taxation met only one-third of the nation's defence expenditures.—United Press.

U.S. Oil Men Promise Support

Los Angeles, July 27.

If the American Government stops trying to appease Japan by selling her petroleum products, the oil industry will cooperate, Mr. Ford Sammis, public relations director of the Pacific Coast Petroleum Industry, declared yesterday.

"The oil industry will stop those sales any time the State Department requests it to do so," he added.

Mr. Sammis said that the disclosure by President Roosevelt that the United States has permitted sale of petroleum products to Japan in an effort to avert war in the South Pacific had relieved the oil industry of great embarrassment.

Industry Silent

"The oil industry has had to take it on the chin, grin and bear it when people criticized it for selling oil to Japan. If we had tried to answer such criticism we would have been in the position of stating America's foreign policy in the Pacific before the Government was ready to announce that policy," he added.

Mr. Sammis said that since the start of this year, oil shipments from California fields to Japan totalled 11,555,000 barrels.—United Press.

Soviet Navy Reviewed

The Soviet Navy has been doing great things in the Baltic, much to the surprise and loss of the Germans. The picture shows a Navy Day review, with the Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, Rear Admiral F. S. Oktyabrsky, taking the salute as the ships steam past.

U.S. Far East Army Created; Filipino Forces Included

Washington, July 27.

ALL "organized military forces" of the Philippine Government have been called by President Roosevelt into the armed services of the United States.

The Philippine forces will be placed under an American Army officer, with the rank of general, who will designate the time when individual Philippine units and personnel shall be taken into the United States' armed forces.

No immediate official explanation of this step is forthcoming, but it is generally regarded as another indication of the United States' displeasure concerning Japan's moves in the Pacific.

150,000 Filipinos

About 150,000 trained and partly trained Filipinos are affected by President Roosevelt's order. They are subject to the orders of Major-General George Grunert, of the Far Eastern Archipelago.

It is learned in well-informed quarters that the agreement to make the order effective when necessary was worked out by the United States High Commissioner, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, and Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines.

Far East Command

President Roosevelt has created a new Army Command, to be known as the "United States Forces in the Far East," the War Department also stated yesterday.

General MacArthur, former Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army and present military adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth Government, has been named commander of the new U.S. Army unit.

He will command all United States as well as Philippine forces with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.

Pearl Harbour

Aboard a naval seaplane, Mr. James Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the United States Navy Department, left San Franciso yesterday for Honolulu. He will carry out a routine inspection of the Pearl Harbour naval base, states an official Navy Department announcement.—Reuter.

Italians Justify Japan's Action

Rome, July 27.

Commenting on the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China, Sig. Virginio Gayda declared in the "Giornale d'Italia" yesterday that President Roosevelt by means of his recent aggressive action outside the western hemisphere had given justification for similar initiatives taken by others."

"The Anglo-Saxon sanctions against the Japanese leave Japan completely tranquil while the Japanese counter-retaliation will cause grave consequences to Anglo-Saxon commerce and their banking system in the Far East" Sig. Gayda wrote. "But the United States is suffering the consequences of its own action."

Japan Said Determined

The "Popolo di Roma" yesterday declared that Japan was determined to crush all Anglo-American interference in East Asia, as shown by her occupation of Indo-China, and claimed that the Japanese move was much more justified than the occupation of Iceland by the United States.

"The Vichy-Tokyo accord for Franco-Nippon collaboration in Indo-China dove-tails with Japanese policy against all Anglo-American expansionist moves in the Pacific" the newspaper wrote. "This is just a logical Japanese reaction to London's encirclement project and is part of the policy which Japan is required to carry out in the Far East according to clauses of the Tripartite Agreement signed in Berlin.

Sanctions Not Feared

"London and Washington reaction to the Franco-Nippon accord is alarmistic. They threaten reprisals for which, however, Japan is quite ready. London and Washington should realize that Japan's attitude in regard to the United States and Britain is well defined even in the face of economic sanctions" the editorial concluded.

Sig. Virginio Gayda declared in the "Giornale d'Italia" yesterday that "the Philippines is not American territory. Washington promised independence, which Congress approved and the presence of the United States in the Philippines constitutes a permanent threat to Japan and all Asiatics."—United Press.

New York Stocks Firm

New York, July 26.

The New York Stock Exchange closed firm today in quiet half-day trading. The market showed a firm tone throughout, indicating that the United States freezing of Japanese funds had been discounted amply. Steels showed small net gains, motors, aircrafts and coppers were firm while rails were narrowly mixed.—United Press.

Gen. Norton Given Hongkong Post

London, July 27.

Major-General (Acting Lieut.-General) E. F. Norton has been appointed Colonel commandant of the Hongkong (Singapore) Royal Artillery.—Reuter.

Sen. Wheeler Approves Freezing Order

Washington, July 27.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's action in freezing Japanese credits, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, veteran Isolationist and Democrat from Montana, declared yesterday that "I think the President did the right thing. You may say for me that I agree with him—for the first time."

Senator Wheeler has consistently opposed the Administration's foreign policy.—United Press.

Important U.S. Aid to China Reported

Rome, July 27.

The "Lavoro Fascista" yesterday published under a Tokyo dateline a despatch declaring that Brigadier-General Henry Claggett, Commander of the United States Air Force stationed in the Philippines, had arrived in Chungking to reorganize Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's air force.

The despatch reported that large quantities of ammunition and planes had been arriving in Chungking from the United States and American technicians were expected to arrive by trans-Pacific clipper from the United States in the near future.—United Press.

New Zealand Ready For Any Trouble

Manchester, July 27.

"Before long there may be hell let loose in New Zealand," said the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, after touring Manchester yesterday.

He added: "Our people will fight to the last to save their native land."

Mr. Fraser extolled the "indomitable and unconquerable spirit of Britain and Manchester."—Reuter.

"Peaceful" Move In Indo-China Hailed in Tokyo

Tokyo, July 27.

Hailing the "peaceful occupation of French Indo-China" by Japanese forces, the "Japan Times and Advertiser" declared that the "outstanding consideration in this move is Japan's assurance given to France that Japan will respect the territorial sovereignty and integrity of Indo-China."

It was said that the move was expected to have a moderating effect on the position in the south Pacific where Japanese interests had been seriously affected by encircling movements.

The editorial continued, declaring that "the Indo-China occupation furthermore will stabilize Thailand where the present Government had been threatened by subversive forces. The presence of a strong neighbour is a support which should have telling effect."

Referring to the Government's announcement of the Japan-Vichy accord, the editorial asserted that the "existing agreements are to be strictly observed.

"France is relieved that another Syria is not to develop. Japan knows its back door is secured. The Pacific as a whole can know that as far as Japan is concerned, there is no strife."—Domei.

Economic Warfare Predicted

Tokyo, July 27.

The "Asahi Shimbun" today predicted that the United States in continuance of its economic warfare against Japan will shortly institute an oil embargo, additional economic pressure and other forms of restrictions.

"In view of the current international situation, the United States will probably not modify the course it has followed against Japan," the "Asahi" added.

The newspaper warned President Roosevelt that any attempt to obstruct Japanese trade with South America would fail since "he should remember that thus far all American efforts to check rising nations have proven dismal failure."

Moderate Policy Rejected

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" warned that the United States may face war unless it realized the folly "of President Roosevelt's apparent belief that he can scare Japan into adopting a more moderate policy."

The "Nichi Nichi" claimed that the United States has consistently followed a provocative policy in the Far East and claimed that the latest "provocation will only serve to unite the Japanese nation and harden the national will bent upon achieving its ideals."

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" said the freezing order had compelled Japan and Indo-China to realize that "Asiatics must depend upon Asia's own resources."—United Press.

Japanese Ships in U.S. Take to Open Sea

San Francisco, July 27.

Japanese ships hurried from Pacific ports on Friday night to reach the open sea before the American freezing order became effective on Saturday.

Only one ship, an oil-tanker, remained in Los Angeles harbour and this was expected to sail before the deadline. One vessel left Tacoma and another left Portland. There were no Japanese vessels in San Francisco Bay when the freezing order was announced.

Earlier, the fact that the Tatuta Maru had announced it would dock here was taken as an indication that Japanese ships would not be kept in United States ports at present.—United Press.

Refugee from P.I.

Manila, July 27.

The Husimi Maru sailed for Shanghai today after taking aboard approximately 50 Japanese refugees from Manila which taxed facilities of the already crowded vessel.

Officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line said the arrival and departure of the vessel was "most smooth" despite fears the vessel would be seized by the American authorities. The ship was expected to pass up Hongkong.—United Press.

No Calls at Hongkong

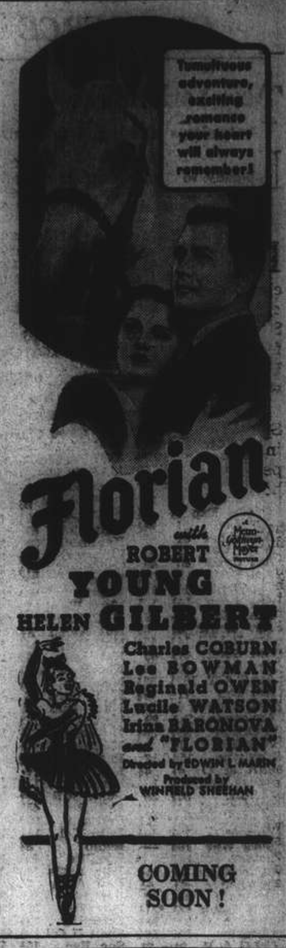
Hongkong, July 27.

Branch offices of Japanese steamship companies at Hongkong revealed that Japanese lines and freighters had cancelled calling here.—Domei.

Vichy Cabinet Meets

London, July 27.

A meeting of the Vichy Cabinet was held last night, states Lyons Radio. A communique on the meeting merely says that "current affairs were discussed."—Reuter.



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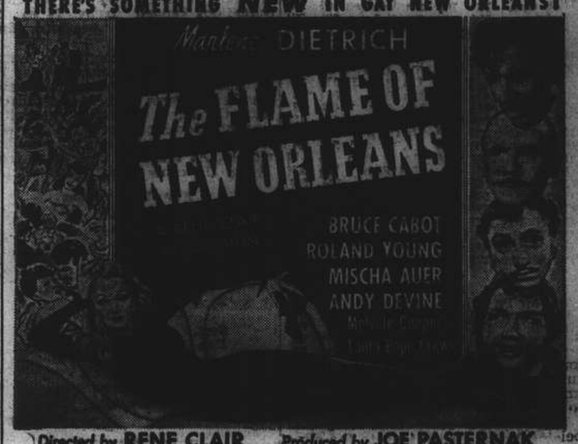

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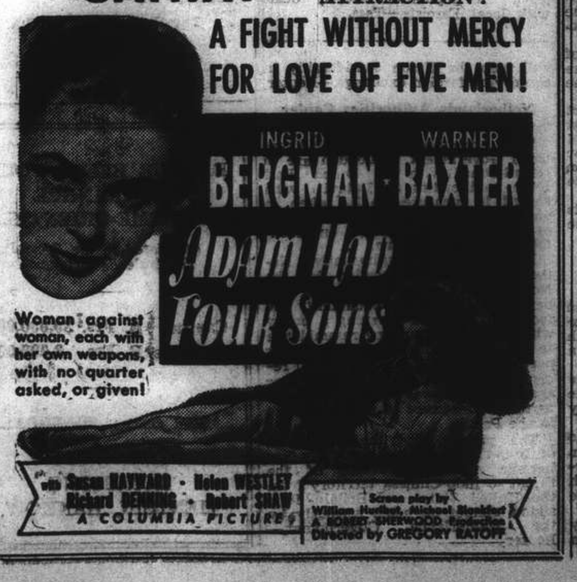

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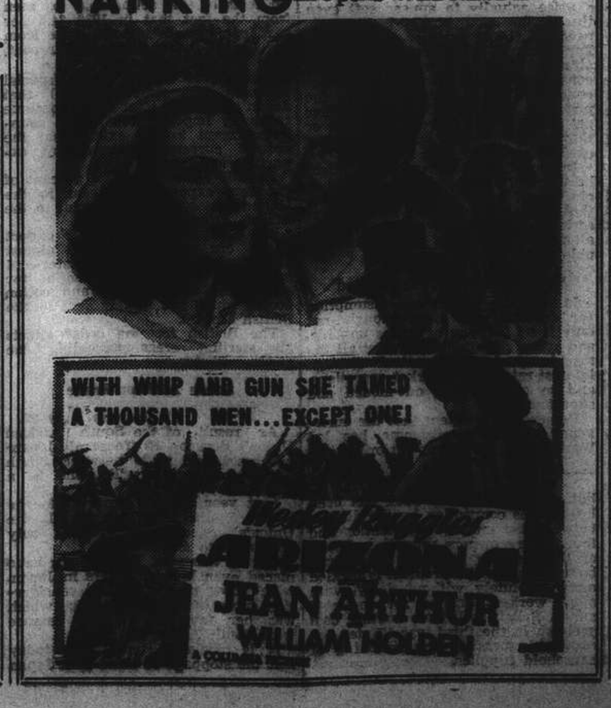

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 26.

Steady to firm conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock quotations generally closing fractionally higher.

News of the freezing of Japanese assets had no effect on the market today, while the undertone was firm throughout the day on continued good domestic business reports and an unchanged picture of the Russian front.

Specialties again encountered investment demand, with rayons and sugars outstanding.

The volume of trading totalled 360,000 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	128.79	128.04	128.70	+0.64
20 Rails	30.08	39.87	30.07	+0.15
15 Utilit.	18.59	18.53	18.59	−0.07
40 Bonds	—	—	91.45	+0.01

July	25	26	July	25	26
Adams Exp	7¼	7½	Int T & T	2½	*2⅝
Alg Lud	24	24½	Johns Man	67	*66
Allis Chal	31	31	Kennecott	39	39⅜
Amer Can	89	89	Libbey O F	28½	28⅜
Am Cyan	40	40	Lockheed	27½	27½
Am For Pr	0⅞	0⅞	Loew's	32⅜	33½
,, $7 pfd	*18½	19⅜	Martin	29½	29½
Am Loco	14½	14⅝	Mont Ward	35¼	35⅜
Am Metl	19½	19¼	N C Bank	*27	*27½
Am Radtr	6⅞	6⅞	Nat Avian	8⅜	8⅜
Am R Mill	14½	15½	Nat Dairy	14½	14½
Am Smelt	44½	45	Nat Dist	22⅝	22
Am Sug	18⅞	19½	Nat P & L	6⅞	6½
Am T & T	153⅞	153⅞	Nat Sup	7½	7½
Am Tob	71½	70⅞	N Y Cent	13	13½
Am Wtrwrk	4⅞	4⅞	Niag Hud	6⅜	6⅜
Anaconda	28⅞	29	N A Avian	14⅝	15½
Atchison	30½	30½	N Am Co	13½	13⅜
Aviation	3⅞	3⅞	N Pacific	7½	7½
Baldwin	15⅞	16	Packard	2⅝	2⅝
Balt & O	4½	4½	Pan Oil	4	4
Barns Oil	10½	10½	Paramount	11⅜	11⅞
Bendix	38⅞	39	Penn R R	24⅜	24½
Beth Steel	76½	77½	Jhil Pet	45⅜	45½
Bliss	17½	17½	Pullman	28½	28⅜
Boeing	17⅞	17⅞	Pure Oil	10½	10⅞
Borg War	19⅞	—	Radio	3⅞	4
Briggs	19⅞	—	Reading	17½	18
Budd Mfg	4½	4½	Rem Arms	*4½	*4½
Can Pac	4½	4½	Rep Avtn	3⅞	4
Celanese	26½	29	Rep St	20	20⅜
C N Bank	*31	*31½	Rey Tob	32⅜	32⅜
Ches & O	37½	38½	Schenley	13½	14½
Chrysler	55⅞	56⅞	Shell U Oil	15⅞	*15⅜
Col G & E	3½	3½	Soc Vac	10½	10½
Col Credit	24½	24½	Sthrn Pac	13½	13½
Com & Sth	0.7	0.7	Sthrn Rly	28	27⅞
Cons Edis	19½	19½	Spicer	38	38
Cons Oil	6½	6⅞	Std Brands	5⅞	5⅞
Copld St	16½	*16½	St G & E	18⅞	*18⅜
Curtis Wr	9	9	Std Oil	45	44⅜
Dist Cpn	16	16½	Studebaker	5½	5⅜
Douglas	73⅞	74	Swift Int	23½	23⅜
Du Pont	155½	156½	Technicolor	9⅞	*9½
E P Lead	10	*9⅞	Tex Corp	43⅜	43⅜
Elec A Lite	27½	27½	Transamer	4½	*4½
Elec B & S	2⅜	2⅜	Tw C Fox	6½	6⅞
,, $5 pfd	*51½	52	Un B & P	11½	12
,, $6 pfd	56½	*53½	Un Pac	81½	*81
Elec P & L	34	33⅞	Un Air	42⅜	42½
Flintkote	14½	*14½	Un A Lines	12½	12⅞
Gen Elec	32½	32⅜	Un Corp	0⅞	0⅞
Gen Motors	38⅞	38½	,, $3 pfd	23½	24
Gen Rly	14⅞	*14⅞	Un G Imp	7½	7½
Gen T & R	13½	13	U S Rub	23½	23½
Goodrich	16½	17½	U S St	58⅞	59½
Goodyear	18½	18½	Vanadium	25⅞	25½
Gt N I Ore	17½	*17⅞	Vultee	7½	7½
Gt N Rly	26½	27½	Walworth	5½	5½
Gt W Sug	26⅞	27	War Br Pct	4½	4½
Int Nickel	26½	27	West Elec	91⅞	92½
Int Paper	17⅞	18½	Woodward	27⅞	*27½

BONDS

Am For Pr	59	59	Erie	31½	31⅜
Aust Com	66⅞	66½	Int T & T	44⅞	44
Brazil	20½	20½	New Eng	61	*60½
,, 6½%	17	*17	Sthrn Pac	52½	53
C S P & L	98	98	St G & E	89⅞	89

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices ruled firm today and maintained a strong tone to the close of the session, indicating that the Japanese credit freezing incident had been amply discounted. Business news included indications of a high steel operating rate for the next week, a sharp gain in earnings of Santa Fe Railroad, and a small earnings reduction in the case of Dupont. The freezing of Japanese funds in the United States sent rayon and allied stocks to new highs and stimulated new buying in sugars.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		July 26.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1⅛%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

Japanese Facing New Taxation

Odawara, July 27.

The Japanese people must not be dismayed by the United States' action freezing Japanese assets, and instead they should place all faith in the Government, the Finance Minister, Mr. Masatsune Ogura, declared in a press interview aboard the train en route to the Ise Grand Shrines.

He asserted that the question of increasing taxation has to be reconsidered, although he could not say whether the increase will be made.

However, he declared that he approved of a rise in prices of the higher grade cigarettes, while keeping the popular brands at the present prices because they were necessary for the people's livelihood.

Bond Absorption Good

Mr. Ogura disclosed that bond absorption was showing favourable progress, with the absorption rate since the beginning of this year till the middle of June being 99.5 per cent., for which the Government issued Y.4,82,000,000 worth of bonds.

He added that the Government will avoid any measures for compulsory purchase of bonds by the people. Compulsory savings measures will also be avoided, this being left to the people's conscience.

The Finance Minister asserted that rightful profits will be allowed but unlawful profits will not be recognized. He said that recently, foreign trade was showing a favourable trend.—Domei.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 26.

The cotton market opened easier, with quotations ruling from 10 to 16 points down on selling on the reaction theory and profit taking by recent buyers. Subsequently, the market turned strong on general buying, influenced by the report from Washington that the Senate Agricultural Committee had approved the freezing of loan stocks. At the close, quotations ranged from 14 to 21 points up from the previous final levels.

Very steady conditions were witnessed in the Chicago Wheat Pit on small mill demand, unfavourable weather reports and in sympathy with the late firmness of the cotton market. However, operators are still watching the acute storage problem closely. At the final bell, gains from 1⅛ to 1⅜ cents were registered.

New York Cotton

Oct.	17.26-26	+21
Dec.	17.39-39	+20
Jan.	17.42-42	+18
Mar.	17.51-51	+18
May	17.51-51	+16
July	17.50-50	+14

Chicago Wheat

Sept.	107¼-107⅜	+1⅛
Dec.	109⅛-109¼	+1⅜

Chicago Corn

Sept.	76-76⅛	+½
Dec.	78½-78⅜	+½

—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, July 26.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 11/16d
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 3/32
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 3/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.34	Shanghai	4.30 N.
S'zerland	23.50	Hongkong	24.80
Sweden	23.83	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	88.375	Manila	49.87 N.

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
,, ,, ,, market rate	23.83
Montreal on London	4.56½

B—Bid N—Nominal *—Offered.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	6
Alleghany Ludlum Steel ..	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	7
Allis Chalmers	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can.	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	4
Am. Cyanamid "B" 25	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power ..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	10
Am. Rolling Mill	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	6
American Smelting ..	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining ..	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel. .. 100	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B" .. 35	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper .. 50	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	7
Atch. Top. & S. Fe 100	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive 13	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	* 1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio 100	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil .. 5	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	8
Bethlehem Steel	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	7
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane .. 5	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner .. 5	1.65†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	8
Briggs Manufacturing ..	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly. 25	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank .. 13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 25	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler 5	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric.	0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	6
Commercial Credit 10	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	12
Commonwealth & Southern.	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison ..	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.28	10
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.56	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours 10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead.. 10	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	11
Electric Bond & Share 5	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors .. 10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal ..	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd ..	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar ..	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	8
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	8
Int. Paper & Power ..	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	11
Lockheed Aircraft.. ..	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	9
Montgomery Ward ..	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y. 12½	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products ..	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers.. ..	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light ..	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	9
New York Central .. 1	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation 10	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co. 25	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric ..	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures 1	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	6
Pennsylvania Railroad 50	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum ..	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	5
Public service of N. J. ..	2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B" ..	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley 5	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp. 15	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific .. 100	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric ..	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J. 25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon ..	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway 100	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft .. 5	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines .. 5	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement .	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber .. 10	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.68	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.35	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures ..	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec. 50	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

London's Markets For Commodities

London, June 7.

The new clothing rationing, although severe, will require, surprisingly enough, slight increases in some departments of clothing production. However important from the general point of view, the move does not affect Great Britain's commodity position materially. Under the "limitation-of-suppiles orders," production of wholesale deliveries of clothing and shoes has been restricted systematically for the last year. Goods production since the beginning of 1941 has caused only one-fifth to one-third of the actual supplies in the second half of 1939, says Mr. Henry Heyman in the "New York Times."

Actually, retail rationing has been introduced only to remove certain difficulties arising out of the limitation-of-supplies orders. These orders are based on deliveries to shops on the basis of actual supplies in the standard period. Since that period, evacuation of large cities, especially of London, has changed the demand greatly. Consequently, supplies of the cities thus far are excessive in comparison with the country districts, where the population has greatly increased and supplies are scarce. Rationing, which secures supplies for shops against coupons according to actual present demand, adjusts the position and consequently assures a fairer distribution. For the country as a whole, the changes in supplies will be insignificant.

Retail Rationing

Manufacturers will feel the results of retail rationing in only one respect. The rationing covers quantities, not values. Demand is likely, therefore, to be concentrated on the higher-quality clothes, which are more durable. The relative increase in the production of better clothes will be felt chiefly in the labour required. Where better raw materials are needed, the British Government is not concerned, as cheaper textile fibres and leather are required for uniforms and military footwear, so that a tendency toward better materials for civilian outfits has been noticeable since the outbreak of the war. Demand for better clothes resulting from rationing only extends the changes which the government was forced to introduce in the past.

Food Rationing

Extension of rationing to food is foreshadowed by an order requiring the public to register with retailers for eggs before June 14. At the same itme, however, the Minister of Food announced the derationing of liver, hearts, tripe and similar items, except ox skirt, beginning on June 9. Offals, as such edibles are called here, cover about 5 per cent of the entire meat supply, thus allowing only a minor increase in meat available for the public. Derationing of offals is regarded as a temporary measure for the hot Summer period and its cancellation is expected in September.

Food Supplies From United States

Meanwhile, the first food supplies from the United States under the lease-lend act arriving in Britain covered, as was expected, eggs and cheese. Inclusion of a small quantity of flour in the shipment is not regarded by British trade as an indication that major wheat deliveries from the United States are likely. Besides eggs, dairy produce, fresh and dried fruit and some tobacco are expected to be the main items of food contributions from the United States to Britain this Summer. Outside of the United States, the British Government has placed huge orders for cheese in New Zealand and Canada, and, supplemented by an increase in home production, larger cheese supplies are expected next Winter.

Tin Quotation

The London tin quotation, after falling to the lowest level since early in February, recovered about half of its recent loss this week. The recovery is due chiefly to reserved offerings after publication of new statistics. World production of tin in April, at 17,100 long tons, was off 4,800 tons on the month and was the lowest for one year. Production in the first four months of 1941, at 73,800 tons, was only 6,800 tons up in a year. Within the latter period, permissible exports of seven restricting countries under 130 per cent of the quota amounted to 90,986 tons, but only the Netherlands Indies fulfilled the quota. Combined export arrears of the seven countries reached about 25,000 tons in the first four months of 1941. As 11,877 tons of arrears were carried forward from the 1940 total, arrears at the end of April amounted to almost 37,000 tons.

World Tin Stocks Rise

Tin statistics for May, just published, showed visible world stocks on May 31, at 40,777 long tons, which was up 1,989 tons on the month. The increase, however, was due only to a decline of 2,887 tons to 13,955 tons in world deliveries. New supplies in May declined 746 tons to 16,009 tons, as the direct result of the small April production. United States deliveries in May were 10,490 tons, 3,465 tons lower for the month and the lowest level since January. The latter decline was only partly counterbalanced by an increase of 2,440 tons to 32,766 tons in United States stocks. This was the highest thus far but only 256 tons up from the previous peak at the end of February, 1941.

While world production considerably exceeds genuine consumption, which did not exceed 55,000 tons in the first four months of 1941, large areas of exports are disquietening. It has been known for years that the standard tonnages of several restricting countries far exceed their capacity. This does not cover Malaya and Nigeria, which are responsible for two-fifths of the total arrears. Here the shipping shortage affects exports, but also production is disappointing. After the recent concession for the tin mines in the British excess profits tax, an increase in production is expected, especially if the British Government takes a liberal view in examining the cases of individual companies.

World Production

Nevertheless, world production of tin in 1941 is unlikely to reach last year's record of 237,100 tons. It is probable that the 1941 total will be between 225,000 and 235,000 tons, against prospective 1941 consumption of 155,000 to 160,000 tons. Despite the unsatisfactory output, a considerable margin for United States stocks remains, but the accumulation of a strategical reserve in the United States requires more time than was supposed at the end of last year.

British Coal Supplies

The unsatisfactory position of British coal supplies was demonstrated this week by the stopping of several cargoes for overseas destinations and the withdrawals of certain export licences granted in May. The British Government announced weeks ago that exports would be allowed only after full satisfaction of home requirements. As British coal exports at present are only a fraction of the 50,000,000 tons exported in the last pre-war year, limitation of exports cannot solve the problem of British domestic supplies.

The rise in production from 4,000,000 tons to 4,500,000 tons weekly aimed a this Summer remains vital, but another valuable week has been lost in this connection by the dispute between the miners' organization and the colliery owners regarding details of the recently arranged attendance bonus. Unless the problem is tackled more resolutely without delay, with more workers drafted for the coal mines, Britain will have another coal problem in the third war Winter necessitating possibly the rationing of household supplies.

U.S. Monetary Theories Give Way In World Crisis

If the present international emergency has no other effect on America, it will have been of major importance in causing a revolution in monetary theory and practice. Already it has scattered to the winds all hope of any balancing of the national budget during the term of any man now living and made fiscal balance a matter of little more than academic theory and high-school debate for the indefinite future, says Mr. Harold Fleming in the "Christian Science Monitor."

More than that, it is rapidly outmoding "credit control" as a national monetary policy, wiping out the meaning of its discussion without so much as a longing, lingering look behind at the decade of unmitigated failure of this school of economic thought.

And it is pushing the present gargantuan American gold reserves further and further back on the historic shelf of forgotten factors in money matters.

System Being Evolved

In the end it bids fair, through the thorough overhauling which it has imposed on monetary theory and the drastic requirements it is making of the American economy, to produce a more effective monetary system able to carry the load of a larger and broader economic life, even when the emergency is over.

Since the defence programme began, no further cognizance is being taken of the alleged need of a balanced budget. Theoretically if a balanced budget makes for a stronger nation in peace it should make for a stronger nation in war. But almost a generation of argument for the pay-as-you-go method of financing national defence went overboard with the arrival of the defence programme, and the sole remaining use of budget-balancing has been as a weapon in the hands of the Administration in its programme of redistributing the national income.

$6,000,000,000 Deficit Now

The alleged need for budget-balancing is completely ignored in the face of farm representatives wanting a continuance of the defence programme, and of labour organizations wanting wage increases which must come almost entirely out of the United States Treasury. Budget-balance as a goal is trotted out only for the purpose of gaining increasing taxes, mostly on corporations and individual incomes.

The American public had developed the habit of running a $3,500,000,000 annual deficit before the present emergency developed. For the current fiscal year a deficit of approximately $6,000,000,000 has been budgeted. For the next fiscal year a minimum deficit of $10,000,000,000 is probable. The size of the deficit depends solely on how fast the defence programme can be speeded. Almost daily the estimates are raised of coming defence outlays.

Yet "inflation" in living costs still looks about as far away as ever. All orthodox predictions about its inevitability have had to be postponed, and the stoutest Cassandras have had to revise their predictions of when the "inevitable" will come, while the pump-primining boys in Washington exclaim, on viewing the achievement to date of unprecedented fiscal unbalance without important rise in the cost of living, that "we didn't prime the pump enough."

After the emergency, everybody seems to agree, the otherwise inevitable depression will have to be countered with a pump-priming programme of public works such as would make the eyes even of New Deal economists stick out; and die-hard Wall Street economists prediet with one breath an inevitable inflation and with the next breath an inevitable ultimate depression.

New Versus Old

Perhaps the best way to describe the current revolution in monetary policy is to outline the old theory and then the new policy, and note wherein they differ.

The two major principles of the old-fashioned monetary technique were (1) maintenance of the fixed price of gold (the gold "standard") and maintenance of a free-price system. Maintenance of the gold standard required fiscal balance, otherwise the Government, to finance its deficits, might finally have to take to paper money irredeemable legal-tender, thereby frightening potential gold-hoarders, leading them to demand their gold and so to bring the whole industrial economy to a standstill (panic). Up to the point where the fixed price of gold was threatened, however, it was safe for the structure of golden promises (credit) to be expanded.

Under the new system, gold is no factor. Treasury defence borrowing goes on much as private credit expansion used to occur. Offhand there appears no limit to the expansion of Treasury credit. However, there is a limit. Such borrowing-spending must not put so much buying power in circulation as to drive prices up.

Government Holds Remedy

But prices can be held down "artificially"—within limits. They can be held down, first, by preventing speculative increases. But they can't be held down permanently below the production cost of the last unit for which buyers are willing to pay.

But there's a remedy for that also, in an emergency. The Government, by priorities or rationing, can restrain buying, so that people have to go without that last pound of copper or meat which required a price increase. Hence it is possible—and this has already been demonstrated not only in Germany and Great Britain but also in the United States—for the old-fashioned laws of supply and demand to be wholly set aside, and for a price actually to appear soft even though the country may be in acute need of the particular commodity. For example, the American supply of aluminum is now far short of what consumers would like to have. But consumers are restrained by the priorities system. They can either get aluminum at 17 cents a pound or they can't have it at all—but they can't offer to pay over 17 cents.

In fact, the priorities system might be so rigidly enforced, and demand so choked off by priorities or rationing, that at a time when the country was seriously short of aluminum, the aluminum producers might not be able to place all their output.

"Credit Control" Outmoded

In short, if controls on consumption (or demand) are rigid enough, not only is no inflation of prices possible, and actual deflation likely, but all the machinery of "credit control" through interest rates, open market operations, and so on, becomes out-moded and superfluous.

Hence, to the extent that the emergency defence programme has led Washington to set up priority systems, not only is "credit control" outmoded, but the old-fashioned sequence between budget deficits and inflation is rubbed out.

What this means, in effect, is that if a government is strong enough (that is, popular enough) it can dam back private civilian demand, by means of rationing, to the point where the government itself is so nearly the only buyer, that sellers of goods and services cannot possibly raise prices.

This is what has been done in Germany and Britain, where civilian demand for goods and services has been choked off by priorities and rationing to the point where in many cases the government and the armed services are the only outlet into which producers can sell.

No Inflation

Under such circumstances there can be no inflation in prices. In fact the opposite can occur. If a government can persuade or force its civilian population to go without, far enough, leaving itself as the sole buyer, it can actually force deflation of prices at the very time when the civilian population is unprecedentedly ill-housed, ill-fed, and ill-clothed.

The government's budget-deficit, under such circumstances, can continue as long as it does not demand more than the maximum of the country's industrial system. The only limit to the national deficit is the ability of the nation's industrial machine to turn out the goods at the controlled prices. Budget deficits are then to be considered only in the same light as, in the old-fashioned economy, increases in bank deposit-credit were considered so long as they did not jeopardize the fixed price of gold.

Check on Deficits

In the same way, a government cannot run budget deficits which, after civilian demand has been squeezed down to the bare bones, still exceeds the capacity of industry to produce goods and break even at the pegged price. It would not be possible, for example, for Finland or Yugoslavia to run as large a deficit as the United States even though the civilian population were trained to live on nothing at all, because neither has the industrial capacity of the United States.

By and large, this system, forced on the American economy by the present world emergency, seems to provide an improvement on the old-fashioned gold-standard and budget-balancing system.

In the first place, such credit-debt expansion is based in the "long run" solely on the nation's capacity to produce. By this system, both Fascist Germany and freedom-loving Britain have achieved a vastly larger per capita production not only of munitions but of everything in general, than they were able to produce under the old budget-balancing inhibitions. In the last analysis, the credit-debt expansion of a country by this method cannot only continue safely until capacity is reached, but it can be kept there indefinitely, whereas under the old monetary-credit system no one quite knew when the peak of safe credit expansion had been reached. Under the latter method, the peak of industrial capacity operation could be held only for a moment before credit contraction replaced credit expansion.

Rising Interest Cost

Of course, such continued deficits mean a more or less continually rising debt-service or interest cost. The same was true for old-fashioned private debt-credit expansions. The latter had to be periodically sloughed off by defaults. The former can, however, be taken care of by increased taxes, foreshadowed by the Treasury's present effort to tax the interest on future Federal and State bonds—a move generally taken in Wall Street as likely in the end to become retroactive on outstanding tax-exempts.

A multitude of economic and monetary questions are raised by the new trend—but not all are insoluble. Some can be answered by definition, and some will be answered by the public mood. Among those to be answered by public mood are the questions—how far shall the Government squeeze down private consumption to make room for Government defence expenditures? and, how far shall wages be raised? The latter question, never answerable in an economy with surplus capacity, will soon be answerable—and have to be answered—when the country decides, (1) what is the maximum efficient work-week, (2) what is the minimum working-class standard of living, and (3) what is the maximum industrial capacity which can be diverted to armament.

Japanese Import Trade Hard Hit by Freezing Order

London, July 27.

Immediate parallel action rather than joint action was taken by the United States and British Governments in freezing Japanese assets, it is being emphasized in London.

Effects of this action may be seen from the fact that in 1938 34.4 per cent. of Japanese imports came from the United States and 20.2 per cent. from the British Empire.

Freezing of credits means (special licensing arrangements apart) that Japan will be unabe to continue receiving imports from these countries except to the extent that the acquire currency balances by exporting to them.

In 1938 again, only 15.8 percent of Japanese export trade went to the United States and 19.9 percent to the British Empire.

The biggest Japanese export items are silk, which goes almost exclusively to the United States and profits on which are essential for subsidizing rice-growing, and cotton goods, which are largely sent to the British Empire.

The British freezing order affects all sterling areas excluding the Dutch.—Reuter.

South African Trade

Pretoria, July 27.

As result of the South African Union's decision to freeze all Japanes. assets, all trade between South Africa and Japan will come to a standstill.

Last year Japan's exports to the Union totalled £4,772,000, while the Union's exports to Japan only amounted to £288,000.

During this year Union firms have placed even heavier orders in Japan, which now stands to lose considerably more than the £4,484,000 which was her favourable trade balance with South Africa last year.

It is officially stated here today that the stoppage of trade with Japan will help the Union considerably in conserving foreign exchange.—Reuter.

Petroleum Reserves Regarded Vital

Tulsa, Okla.

That oil may be the deciding factor in the present world war was forecast by Dr. R. E. Wilson, Petroleum Consultant for the Office of Production Management, at the recent convention of the American Petroleum Institute at Houston. The greatest asset to the Democracies is their control of oil, the greatest handicap to the totalitarians is the threat of oil starvation, says Betty Kirk in the "Christian Science Monitor."

The war is being fought with and for petroleum, said Dr. Wilson and if hostilities should be protracted over a long period of time, "In the long pull" the Democracies will win.

The startling statement that "Germany and Italy are carrying on their war, plus the civilian, industrial and agricultural activities of most of Europe, on a total supply of oil amounting to less than 5 per cent of current United States production," dramatizes the enormous advantages which the Democracies command of this essential fuel and lubricant.

February, 1941, figures on world oil production, cited by Dr. Wilson, illustrate this advantage. They are: The United States produces 63 per cent of world oil, other Western Hemisphere nations, 14.8, giving the Americas control of 77.8 of the world supply. The Near East and the Dutch East Indies furnish 8.5 of the world's oil, and are still in the possession of the Democracies. Rumanian fields yield 2 per cent, of world production and all of the rest of the world, exclusive of the Soviet Union, produces only 1.6. The Soviet Union produces 10.1 of the world's oil.

Axis Supply Seen Inadequate

Thus even should the Near East (Iran and Iraq) and the Dutch East Indies, fall into Axis hands as Rumania has, the totalitarians would command only 22.2 as compared with the democracies 77.8 of the world's oil, Dr. Wilson said.

The Soviet Union is actually importing oil today and her exports to Germany since the war began could not have exceeded 15,000 barrels daily, Dr. Wilson estimated. Usefulness of the Iran-Iraq fields to the German war machine are entirely dependent upon Axis control of the Mediterranean, Dr. Wilson declared, even if Germany could capture these fields and refineries in usable condition, which is highly improbable.

U.S. Outlook Optimistic

The outlook for the United States, by contrast, is highly optimistic. Even apart from enormous resource for our own use and for export to Great Britain, the widespread distribution of petroleum and its products is one of our most vital weapons.

Oil stretches from coast to coast, is found in 20 states. Wherever it is needed, on Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf, it is available. The three leading producing states are Texas, California and Oklahoma. Other states where oil is found in commercial quantities are: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. Three other states have small noncommerrial deposits.

Protection Against Sabotage

It is this far-flung distribution which gives the oil industry one of its greatest protections, for sabotage planned against it would have to be widespread and hit simultaneously in many areas to be effective

Oil fields, wells, refineries and pipe lines have already been placed under the protection of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to guard against destruction by saboteurs. High fences have been placed about plants, all employee records investigated to weed out aliens, and new and heavy fines threatened both companies and workers for the leakage of information.

All of these conditions add up to the fact that the United States may face a belligerent future thoroughly prepared and armed, so far as petroleum and its defence uses are concerned. And Dr. Wilson's analysis of the decisive value of oil is echoed by Mr. Frank Buttram, President of the Independent Petroleum Association, who says:

The difference between the success or failure of Germany in her present war effort may be determined by the difference between the efficiency of the oil used by those opposing Germany and that used by the Nazis and their machine.

Draftee Bill Passed by Senate Commission

Washington, July 27.

By nine votes to one, the Senate Military Committee has approved a resolution amending the Selective Service Act so as to retain selectees and National Guardsmen and reserves in arms beyond the present one-year limit.

The Committee inserted in the measure a declaration that national interest was "imperilled," but declined to accept the War Department's suggestion that the measure should include a declaration of national emergency.—Reuter.

Demonstrations Against Nazis in Belgium

Stockholm, July 27.

According to a report by the Berlin correspondent of the "Dagens Nyheter" in connection with the Belgian National Fete, mass anti-German demonstrations have taken place in Brussels. Demonstrations were held both in the centre of the city and suburbs and in several places resulted in clashes between the demonstrators and police. In many places the population severly dealt with local Fascists.—Tass.

Netherlands Authorities Confer

London, July 27.

It is announced that the Netherlands Government in London are in consultation with the Dutch East Indies authorities in Batavia, with regard to measures to be taken in view of the situation that has arisen as the result of Japan's encroachment upon Indo-China.

It is learned in authoritative Netherlands circles in London that the Netherlands Government would not be able to view with equanimity the fact that Japan is pursuing a policy which bears a disturbing resemblance to the policy followed by her Axis partners, especially as Japan until recently emphasized over and over again that she was vitally interested in the maintenance of the status quo in the Pacific.

The pretext that the occupation of Indo-Chinese ports and bases has become necessary because of the threat to Indo-Chinese territory from the United States and Britain, it is added, cannot be taken seriously by the Netherlands Government.—Reuter.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

MADAME Juan Marin, wife of the Chargé d'Affairs and Consul General for Chile in China, left for Peitaiho, via Dairen, to spend summer vacations in North China. Dr. Marin came back from Dairen and is now in Shanghai.

THE Empire Day "command" performance which the King and Queen attended with Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret is one of a series of similar entertainments which His Majesty has ordered for the benefit of troops in the London area. The whole costs are met out of the Royal Privy Purse.

Sir John Anderson sprung something of a surprise on his friends by being married on May 15, at Bath, to Muriel Stanley-Wiggins, of Astra, Shoreham. The bridegroom, who had a 63rd birthday a week before, lost his first wife in June last year. She was Jessie Barr Bisland, of Glasgow.

"THERE is no compromise possible in this struggle. Hitler hates us worse than he did the Poles and Serbs, and if we lost he would reduce our people to degradation and poverty," declared Lieut.-Comdr. R. Fletcher, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty at Cleethorpes recently.

The "Stone of Destiny," set in the Coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, is still intact. Every Sovereign since Edward II has been crowned sitting above it. Before that Scottish kings had been crowned upon it. The Scots conveyed it from Ireland, to which, the story goes, it had been carried after forming Jacob's pillow at Bethel.

LIEUT.-General Thomas Sheridan Riddell-Webster, recently promoted to substantive rank, is a former Cameronian, and a specialist on the "Q" side of staff duties. He has been one of the moving spirits in the management of "N.A.A.F.I.," now doing so much invaluable work in caring for the needs of the Forces at home and overseas.

EIGHT "Queen's Messengers," mobile canteens given us by America, in one day on Merseyside, distributed 25,000 bowls of soup and tea and 6,000 sandwiches to homeless and hungry people. Lord Woolton recently told the "Messengers" in charge of the convoy that he had informed the Queen when her vans went into action and she was very thrilled.

WHEN the manor house of Swainston, Isle of Wight, was destroyed in a recent raid by enemy incendiaries, the ancient silver mace of the old borough of Ewtown, Isle of Wight, bearing the arms of Edward IV., the borough seal, and civic records, were saved. The fine old house, for 200 years the seat of the Simeon family, was gutted, and only the chapel and the servants' quarters remain.

LIEUT.-General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson who commands the British forces in Palestine and Transjordania, has been in command of the victorious advance into Libya, Governor of Cyrenaica, and Commander of the Forces in Greece. This must surely be a military record, both as regards places and time. The Rifle Brigade, which trained him as a soldier, can well be proud of their tuition.

DR. Juan Marin, the Chilean Chargé d'Affairs, whose book "Flames in the Darkness," was published in English translation—the translator being Richard P. Butrick—a few weeks ago, has now written a drama entitled "El Emperador Kwang-Hsu." The work treat on the life of that unfortunate monarch who reached his unhappy end just before the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. Copies of the book are now available in Shanghai.

Two things impressed the King when he visited one of the Ministry of Supply factories where heavy tanks are being turned out in ever-growing numbers. One was the skill with which mass production methods of the peace-time car industry have been adapted for the speedy building of monster armoured vehicles, and the other was the proficiency of the women workers, who only took their places, untrained, beside the men, three weeks ago.

MR. J. F. Bodinnar undertakes his responsible new duties as Chief of Supply at the British Ministry of Food under the shadow of a heavy bereavement. His only son died on active service a few weeks ago. Mr. Bodinnar is of Cornish descent, but was actually born and brought up in Bristol. Like many of our new Civil Servants, he has always been shy of public life, but in the bacon trade his name has been a household word for many years past.

AUSTRALIA seems to breed a race of Premiers who combine brains and brawn. Mr. S. M. Bruce and Mr. Menzies are two instances, and a third is Mr. W. J. McKell, the new Premier of New South Wales. Born in a Sydney slum, he became a boiler-maker and a first-rate boxer—one of his brothers actually became a professional boxer. At 33 the future Prime Minister, having studied hard in his spare time, was called to the Bar, and after a few years in politics he was made Minister of Justice. Today he is comparatively well-off, and owns a sheep station, but he still lives in the house he was born in.

FEW of the victims of Hitler's spring-time bombs seemed to have more to live for than Miss June Forbes-Sempill, who was killed while waiting to go on duty as a member of the W.V.S. Younger daughter of Lord Sempill, she was second heir-presumptive to an old Scottish barony, and engaged to be married to a gallant Air Force officer. She was not yet nineteen, and she was about to come into enjoyment of over £20,000 left her by her maternal grandfather, the famous artist, Sir John Lavery. Daughter of an expert airman, she was an expert flier, and when only 14 had performed aerobatics in a dual-control machine.

A LOT of nonsense has been written about the character of Rudolf Hess. He has been described as an idealist, a man of simple tastes and frugal habits, and a man of peace. The facts are very different. Penniless 20 years ago, he was able soon after Hitler came to power to maintain a magnificent flat in Berlin's most fashionable suburb, and to build a luxurious castle in the Bavarian Alps. In this castle he has a planetarium which shows the movements of the stars, and which must have cost a small fortune. As for his love of peace, he once said: "War is the glory of mankind," and a wretched poem of his, which now appears in every German anthology, contains the lines:

"Ho! Frenchman, we still stand across the Rhine,
And you must die, that we may go on living."

FRAU Hess is not the first wife of the gentleman, nor the prettily photographed four-year-old, his first child. He was married as a young man to an Italian girl, and there were sons and daughters. The union proved unhappy.

Furore in Hongkong Over "Evacuation Muddle"

TWO recent events in Hongkong go to show the extent of the indignation which the unwilling "bachelor" husbands" in the Colony are feeling, with regard to the evacuation of their families and womenfolk a year ago.

The first of these events was a tumultuous meeting held at the Peninsula Hotel on June 27 when about 500 of those aggrieved husbands marked the first anniversary of the evacuation by packing the hotel to hear the Evacuation Representation Committee make a report of its efforts to induce the Government to lift the ban on women returning.

The second was the radio broadcast on July 1 by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, over Radio Station ZBW in the form of a careful and sympathetic study of the thorny question. The fact that his Excellency gave a broadcast was a significant one in itself, but he provided little hope for any great change in the present situation. The Governor stated clearly that there could not yet be any lifting of the evacuation order as a whole; but pledged Government's constant watchfulness for the least sign that the order could be relaxed.

Press Plays Up Problem

Hongkong's evaluation of the importance of the question can be judged from the fact that the "South China Morning Post" devoted more than 10 columns in covering the meeting at the Peninsula Hotel and another three columns in giving the text of the Governor's speech over the radio.

The meeting itself was the most hectic yet staged by the husbands. The proceedings were held up for several minutes on many occasions as speakers were unable to continue through the din; the speakers were applauded vociferously; and catcalls, boos and hisses followed practically every reference to the Government, especially the Evacuation Advisory Tribunal. Withal, the meeting was orderly and good-natured and punctured by laughter, mostly ironical.

Many Suggestions Made

The speeches brought forth a variety of suggestions, ranging from having a bonfire demonstration on July 4 to dealing direct with the Home Government. The only resolution put to the meeting, however, was that the former committee carry on and continue with a stated policy aimed at the earliest possible return of the womenfolk from Australia.

Most of the meeting was occupied by a statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Macgregor, detailing an interview the Committee had had with His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Macgregor revealed that the Governor stated in the discussion that about 1,800 British women had been evacuated and about 900 remained still in Hongkong.

Interviews with Governor

In his address, Mr. Macgregor revealed that he had seen the Governor three times and that His Excellency had also granted an interview to the whole committee on one occasion. A series of questions had been drawn up and these had been handed to Sir Geoffrey Northcote who had answered them in writing. Mr. Macgregor proceeded to read out the questions and the answers which His Excellency had proved.

It was the question and observations dealing with the moral of the Colony that created the greatest reaction on the meeting. Mr. Macgregor stated that, during the course of his interviews with the Governor, it had been made plain that the discrimination between those who had to evacuate and those who were allowed to stay, the rebuffs which Hongkong husbands had received from the Government in answer to their grievances, the evasiveness and curtness of the replies from the Colonial Secretariat—all these factors had helped to undermine moral.

No Finality to Ban

Mr. Macgregor read out the observations which had been submitted to the Governor:—

"If the husbands are left with the feeling that the separation from their wives and families is likely to be enforced by the recommendation of the military authorities for the duration of the war, many of them have stated they would rather throw up their jobs in this Colony and join their wives in Australia or elsewhere (Cheers).

"The majority of us thought definitely that our wives and families were sent away for a limited period only, but now that they are experiencing the grave fear that they might have to face the 'duration' and when they saw that a great many people had evaded the order and had remained in the Colony, their sense of injustice has been greatly increased" (Hear! Hear!).

Government Criticized

In giving his own opinion, Mr. Macgregor said: "I think it was more the hasty and inexcusable muddle of the Government at the time which was the main cause of all the trouble. There were cases of discrimination, of course, and it is a very great pity that some of the more senior officials and more highly-placed members of the community did not set the example in their obedience to the order." (Cries of "Hear! Hear!").

The Chairman also read out the replies to various questions given him by His Excellency, but the most important of these were summed up and presented in the form of a discussion which the Governor presented over the radio on July 1.

The course of the Chairman's speech was by no means smooth. He was interrupted intermittently not only with cheers and applause but remarks such as: "We don't want sympathy!" "You're telling me!" "Nonsense!"

Charge of Nepotism

When the meeting was thrown open to discussion, a stream of speakers went on the platform in turn. The first speaker to go to the microphone was Mr. J. Shepherd. During the course of his speech, he declared that "discrimination" was probably an incorrect word to use in dealing with the situation—"Nepotism." Mr. Shepherd said, "covers the evacuation muddle correctly."

He also made the observation that "almost all the high ranks of the Navy and Army here have their womenfolk beside them....Seeing these almost nightly parades of silks, satins, gold-braid and monkey jackets at picture-houses, hotels and cocktail parties, certainly gives us reason to doubt the necessity of the evacuation or that there is a military or political situation."

This portion of the speech was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "Hooray! Rub it in!"

Parliament Debate Wished

Mr. Shepherd closed with: "I think it is fair to suggest that we ignore the Hongkong Government and deal directly with the Home Government (Applause). The discrimination should be submitted to a debate in Parliament. I think they should know the truth at Home." (Loud applause).

Mr. W. V. Taylor was the next to speak and he voiced the opinion that the crux of the whole problem was in the discrimination scandal. He revealed how women had been permitted to return to the Colony in the following story:—"Last April two school-teachers returned to the Colony. One went to the Belilios School; the other to take charge of the Peak School. Where did the children come from?"

A voice:—"Heaven." (Laughter).

Another voice: —"Didn't your mother even tell you." (More laughter).

More Unity Urged

In urging more unity and determination among the husbands, Mr. Taylor said:—"There is too much dissension among us. I feel that it is time that something should be done about this question. I concede to nobody that I am unpatriotic to the British Empire, but I have no confidence whatever in the Government here."

Numerous other speakers followed and the meeting finally came to a close with the Chairman referring to some of the opinions expressed and outlining the policy for the future; apparently the latter proved satisfactory because the vote for the rentention of the Committee was carried by an overwhelming majority. Messrs. Taylor and Shepherd were also co-opted on the Committee.

Governor's Radio Address

On July 1 in his radio talk, His Excellency emphasized that the decision regarding evacuation was taken by the War Cabinet after careful consideration of all the circumstances and the threat to the Colony that existed, and still may be said to exist. The retention of some women, and gradual return of a few others, was part of the defence scheme; a number of women were required for essential service, which he outlined as follows:

"Let us look at the actual figures. From the time that evacuation began, up to July 8, altogether 1,640 women and children belonging to the Fighting Forces and 1,755 from the civilian population left the Colony: during the next three months 89 more, mostly civilians, went, making a total clearance of just over 3,500. Today there are in the Colony, as nearly as can be estimated 918 women and girls, the great majority of whom are in full-time employment. Of these, 595 are ear-marked for front-line medical duty as doctors, nurses, etc., in the various hospitals and first aid posts. All but a few are fully qualified up to A.N.S. or V.A.D. standard and the remainder soon will be. Another 60 have key posts in A.R.P. work, while very many of the remainder are allocated to duties behind the line which must be kept going in all circumstances."

Attack Danger Not Dispelled

In dealing with the feasibility of lifting the ban on women returning to the Colony, the Governor stated: "The question whether Hongkong should remain as it is for the time being, that is to say with the majority of its women folk disallowed from coming back, turns on the point whether Hongkong is still to be regarded as a likely object of heavy attack. On that I can only say that I know of nothing that would lead me to think that His Majesty's Government has been able to change its views regarding the necessity for maintaining evacuation on a compulsory basis for the time being. And in case anyone may think that I am trying to make His Majesty's Government 'hold the baby' I may add that my own considered view, knowing what I know, is identical with that taken at home."

Mental Picture Drawn

Sir Geoffrey Northcote also dealt with a section of those who were in favour of "voluntary evacuation" and those who were of the opinion that "even if the Colony is going to be attacked, we would rather have our women and children with us; they can take it, if necessary." His Excellency asked those people who were of this school to visualize the following scene:—

"I want him to see himself on duty at his post, whether in a battery at Mount Davis, a trench above Repulse Bay, in the Hongkong Electric Company's power station or elsewhere, not only knowing that part of the town where his family had been living before they were evacuated had just been heavily bombed, but also having reason to believe that a hungry and desperate mob was temporarily out of control and looting—and worse—in that area. Would not that man say 'Thank God, my wife and family are away? Alternatively, let him see the same mental picture but with his wife and children somewhere, either dead or in deadly peril in that disastrous turmoil, and he unable to go to them. Would that man have even half his mind on his job?"

Government's Pledge

Towards the close of his discussion, His Excellency confirmed the Government's pledge which he had given to the Evacuation Representation Committee. He promised firstly, that the Government would keep unfailing watch for signs that would permit the ban to be lifted; secondly, His Excellency would undertake, if, while the general ban was on, it was shown to be unavoidable to bring in trained women to Hongkong, it would be among the absent wives of men living in the Colony that the Government would look; thirdly, he had reason to believe that with the continuing rise in the cost of living a good many men who had to keep two homes going were very hard put to it and that he would undertake to look with a sympathetic eye at that issue if it was put to him. "Only," the Governor warned, "the word 'sympathetic' must not be stretched beyond its proper meaning.'"

Nazi Representative Allowed in U.S.

Washington, July 27.

Explaining that he had been erroneously detained, the Immigration Department has allowed Kurt Fritzschig to enter the United States.

Fritzschig, who is the representative of the German Embassy at Washington, had been refused entry by the Immigration authorities at Brownsville, Texas, where he had arrived by air from Mexico City and Guatemala, carrying a large diplomatic bag.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Japanese authorities at Tsingtao have recommended that all documents connected with the Chinese Maritime Customs be restricted to the Japanese and Chinese languages and that the use of the English language on Customs documents be discontinued.

* * *

Heading for Tsingtao and Dairen, the D.K.K. liner **Dairen Maru** will be sailing from the company's Whangpoo Wharf this morning at 9 o'clock. Passengers sailing in the vessel are required to embark at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail for this steamer has closed already but ordinary mail may be posted so as to reach the Head Post Office by 7.15 a.m. today.

* * *

This month is a memorable milestone for Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd., an organization now known throughout the length and breadth of the world as one that takes the worry out of travelling; this month this famous firm of travel agents is 100 years old. Few realize that the first "Cook's tour" was an excursion for teetotallers attending a temperance conference! The founder of Cook's was none other than Thomas Cook, an ardent temperance reformer, who was so keen to propagate his gospel of Pussyfootism as to organize a public excursion by one of the first trains to run, from his home town Leicester to Loughborough, where a temperance conference was being held. That then was Cook's first organized tour personally conducted by a private individual. It took place on July 5, 1841, and 570 teetotallers made the trip.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **NAGASAKI**: Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

From **DAIREN**: Tsingtao Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Calcutta	
Anyo M	— 30/7

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From Los Angeles		**From Yokohama**	
K'kura M	30/6 4/8	Genoa M	— 23/8
Yawata M	7/7 18/8	**From Kobe**	
From Honolulu		Kobe M	28/7 30/7
Yawata M	16/7 18/8	Taiyo M	31/7 2/8
From Yokohama		**From Nagasaki**	
K'kura M	19/7 4/8	Kobe M	29/7 30/7
Okitu M	— 6/8		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
T'tsin M	28/7 30/7

Vessels Sailing

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

For Karachi		**For Kobe and Yokohama**	
Okitu M	7/8	Myogi M	30/7
Genoa M	24/8	Nitta M	31/7
For Manila		Kobe M	31/7
Kamakura M	5/8	Anyo M	1/8
Yawata M	19/8	**For Nagasaki**	
For Hongkong		Nagasaki M	29/7
Okitu M	7/8	Kobe M	31/7
Genoa M	24/8	Shanghai M	2/8
For Kobe and Yokohama		**For Dairen**	
Durban M	30/7	Dairen M.	28/7
Nagato M	30/7	Tsingtao M	30/7
		Tientsin M	31/7

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Fooshing	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Koga M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Taimei M.	Dairen	Showa S.
Taizin M.	Japan	—

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Taikyu M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Yunghsing	Chi.	T.K.K.
Nitto M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	P.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	I-3 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	I-3 B.

WANTED TO RENT

The "North-China Daily News" reaches the majority of the Shanghai population, and this is why "Apartments and Houses Vacant" are invariably inserted therein by prospective lessors. So if you are looking for somewhere to live, consult our classified advertisement columns and save yourself much time and tramping, and with a good chance of success trouble and expense to yourself.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and rather hot weather with variable winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy with moderate easterly winds and local fog over our regions and to the south of the Saddles. Cyclonic rough weather to the south-east of Japan and over Kiusiu, owing to the typhoon advancing north or north by east.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 70.0	max. 82.0	min. 68.9	max. 84.9
„ same date last year	min. 78.0	max. 93.5	min. 76.5	max. 93.7

Rainfall: .31

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941 (5th day of 6th *inter.* moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Aug. 1, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 2, 8 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 12. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on July 28, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 30, Aug. 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JULY

28 *Shells burst in Public Gardens, Shanghai (1913)*
28 *Sino-Japanese hostilities opened (1937)*
28 *Japanese massacred, Tungchow (1937)*

COMING EVENTS

JULY

30 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
30 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' British Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
31 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Russian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.

AUGUST

1 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Czecho-slovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
2 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' American Night 402 Avenue Haig.
3 R.A.F.A. Allied Luncheon at Dome 1st Anniversary Air Battle of Britain
4 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Netherlands and Belgian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
4 Recital of 16 and 17 Century Music by Yvonne McNeill, XCDN, 9.30.
5 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' British Dominions Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
6 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Polish Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
6 Songs of The Sea by W. T. Fulstow, XCDN, 9.30
7 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Free French Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
8 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Norwegian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
8 'Escape' by John Galsworthy, XCDN, 9.30
9 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Greek Night, 402 Avenue Haig.

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPON DEBENTURES

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Holders of Coupon Debentures of the above Series are hereby notified that Coupon No. 17 representing one-half year's interest at the rate of 6% per annum due August 1, 1941, will be payable on or after August 1, 1941, at the offices of the Company, 232 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Forms for listing coupons may be obtained from the Company at the above address and must be left with the Company two clear days prior to payment.

C. D. LONGHURST.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Shanghai, July 24, 1941. 10409

THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it has been agreed between the Shanghai Municipal Council, the French Municipal Administration and the Company that the Temporary Surcharge on the basic selling price of Gas be reduced from 250% to 160% in respect of consumption periods ending on or after August 1, 1941 and be subject to revision at any time.

By Order of the Board of Directors

W. J. BROWN,
Secretary.

Shanghai, July 26, 1941. 10449

NOTICE

JAMES NEIL & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance)

JAMES NEIL & CO., LTD. desire to notify their customers that in spite of anything they may hear to the contrary, James Neil & Co., Ltd., is a British (China) Company, registered under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, and the Management is entirely under British Supervision.

Warning is hereby given that if any persons are found spreading detrimental rumours to the contrary, the Directors will immediately take steps to have the offenders punished by the competent Court.

Dated at Shanghai the 24th day of July 1941.

By Order of The Board of Directors

(Sgd) JOHN A. BROCKETT.
Secretary.
10420

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from August 1 to August 31, 1941, the Passport and Shipping Office of this Consulate-General will be open only from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL SHANGHAI

Shanghai, July 28, 1941. 10434

METROPOLITAN LAND CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from July 30 to August 7, 1941, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. T. READ,
Secretary.

July 22, 1941. 10376

NOTICE

Mr. A. J. Brandt, A.R.I.B.A. (A.A. Dip. London) has become a member of this Company.

BRANDT & RODGERS, LTD.
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10329

NOTICE

ATELIER ARCUS

1209 Bubbling Well Road. Tel. 31413

We beg to inform our Clientele that our Atelier will be closed for the Summer Holidays, as from August 1 to September 1. -1181

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT MIJN-BOSCH-EN LANDBOUWEXPLOITATIE IN LANGKAT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of Notary Tj. DIJKSTRA in Medan, State of Deli, East Coast Sumatra, on Tuesday, August 5, 1941, at 10 a.m.

By Order of the Directors.

GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, June 26, 1941.

SUA MANGGIS RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 3479 for 1,000 Shares numbered 258251/259250 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Lu Chao has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 1,000 Shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, July 5, 1941. 10098

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NOW ON SALE!

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

July Edition of the Hong List

This new issue of the Shanghai Directory contains a tremendous number of changes of address and new entries. It is up to the minute in completeness and accuracy and its contents will be a revelation of the many changes which have taken place during the past twelve months.

ORDER FORM

TO THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE,
17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Please send me .... cop .... of the new issue of the Shanghai Directory, published at $25 to the following address:

Name..

Address..

Enclosed is $...................... *Date*......................

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	July 26 16.00	July 26 21.00	July 27 4.00	July 27 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.62	29.65	29.63	29.67
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	0.00	0.00	+0.01	+0.03
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	0.00	+0.01	+0.01	+0.02
Wind (direction)	E/N	ENE	NE	NNE
„ (miles per hour)	8.7	9.3	8.7	4.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	79.2°	74.3°	70.9°	76.6°
Humidity (per cent)	87	97	94	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.01	0.15	0.12	—

Siccawei Abridged Report July 26	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.63	—0.02	29.69
Temperature: min. 73.8° max. 82.0°	77.9°	—3.6°	82.0°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	39.79	0.33	27.35

Time and Tide	28/7	29/7	30/7	31/7	1/8	2/8	3/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.08	5.08	5.09	5.09	5.10	5.10	5.11
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.54	18.53	18.52	18.52	18.50	18.50	18.49
Moon rises at Shanghai	8.52	9.54	10.56	12.00	13.04	14.07	15.10
Moon sets at Shanghai	21.27	22.06	22.47	23.30	—	0.17	1.08
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.43	13.27	14.10	14.54	15.45	16.40	17.50
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	17.54	6.25	7.00	7.42	8.25	9.20	10.25
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	14.49	15.29	16.11	17.00	18.15	6.30	7.56
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	10.95	9.95	9.25	8.60	8.45	7.66	7.55

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 26th:—Normal and steady pressure over China: high and falling over Japan. Small typhoon to the east of Kiusiu moving north: other typhoon to the south-east of Naha advancing north-north-westward. Easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in the north: showery in our regions.

State on the morning of the 27th:—Overcast and misty weather. Northerly breezes. Pressure rather low and steady.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 31, longitude 131, direction north or north by east, intensity: Violent.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, July 28.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Tsingtao and Dairen	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Australia New Zealand and (via Hongkong)	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

TUESDAY, July 29.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	x 9.30	10.00
Swatow	12.30	13.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Certain British members of the staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd. 1,200
Members of the staffs of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, China Navigation Co., Ltd. & Orient Paint, Colour & Varnish Co., Ltd. 1,026
Buckley,Mr/Mrs.T.A. 10
Barbey,G.C. ..... 10 Sadler,G. 16
Berthet,R.A. ..... 20 Simpson,J.K. ... 25
Brown,W.J. ..... 25 Spikins,T. 20
Cunio,E.C. .... 3 Taylor,R. 30
Davidson,D.H. .. 10 Teller,E. 10
Eatson,J.W. ..... 10 Theobald,C.H. ... 10
Emamooden,S. ... 5 Turner,W. 10
Graham,A. ...... 10 Waller,E.H. 5
Henry,W.C. ..... 20 Watson,T. 10
Keogh,P.G. ..... 10 Whitter,J.T. 25
D.K. .... 10 Wood,T.H. 10

DONATIONS

IN MEMORY OF T. O. ROBERTSON
Baxter,R. 100

IN MEMORY OF A. L. JOHN
Gwynne,Mr/Mrs.Thomas 25
Mr/Mrs.V.S.C. 25

IN MEMORY OF FRED J. BRAND
Alma 10

IN MEMORY OF TED PHILLIPS
Al & Pat 25
Bunny,Eamon,Eloise/Rory 25

IN MEMORY OF MRS. ALICE PARSONS
Aileen/Harry Parsons 10

(To be concluded tomorrow)

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Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

EXPERT Chinese book-keeper and accountant required for local firm of sharebrokers. Knowledge of American market accounting essential. Good salary offered. Reply in your own handwriting giving qualifications and references to Box 731, NCDN. 10449

CHINESE, Eurasian or Russian stenotypist for American firm. Reply stating experience and salary required. Box 695, NCDN. 10428

WELL-ESTABLISHED British firm requires young Chinese girl as reception clerk. Must be presentable, experienced, able to speak English fluently, and with knowledge of typing and filing. Address Box 667, NCDN. -1113

WANTED experienced typist in English and French. Good references essential. Apply Box 654, NCDN. -1092

FORESTRY expert required. Give full particulars of education and experience together with applicant's writings on forestry, if any, to Box 640, NCDN. -1074

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -1219

SUMMER shirts from $24; pyjamas from $28. Made to order. Imported materials. Large selection of neckties. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10293

LEATHERGOODS factory, producing exquisite hits for export, invites interested parties and purchasing managers to inspect their samples, etc. For appointment ring up 13757. -446

REFRIGERATING machine, ammonia, single cylinder with accessories. For inspection, 100 Great Western Road. -704

DE LUXE paintings, miniatures, complete cutlery set, silver chandeliers, beautiful dinner/mocha/coffee set. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Arts. -722

Miscellaneous

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CARPETS cleaned chemically, 15 cents per square foot. Rugs repaired, stored, dyed. Esso Company. Telephone 12170. 10094

CLEANING and mending all kinds of rugs. Also buying and selling woollen rugs and blackwood furniture. King Ven Chai, 47 Kiangse Road, telephone 13318. -181

BRITISH, American magazines delivered twice or thrice weekly, we have best selection including Harper's, Fortune. Telephone 14189 for list. Home Magazine Library. 10364

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE, Lincoln Zephyr Saloon car, 1939. Beautiful condition. Telephone 12854, during office hours. 10447

FORD V8 coupe. Owner-driven. Excellent condition. Recently overhauled. Telephone 37306, 6-7 p.m. daily. -1106

1931 Ford two-door sedan, 1937 81 model Buick sedan. Telephone 14847 office hours. -1112

WANTED 1940 Chrysler or Americar Telephone 60121 between 11-12 only. or Box 696, NCDN. 10430

Cameras

EXPORTER urgently wants cameras of any make. Payment in USA currency. Box 533, NCDN. -921

Wanted to Purchase

SECOND-HAND American sewing machine in good condition. Apply Box 689, NCDN. 10424

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -761

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -672

Boats

FOR SALE, 50 feet junk converted into comfortable houseboat Toilet fore and aft. Replies Box 659, NCDN. -10814

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -79

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, massage from 2 to 10 p.m. -884

Animals

FOR SALE: 9 months old pedigreed cocker spaniel. Telephone 38960, or Box 738, NCDN. -1227

PEDIGREE great Dane puppies for sale. Please apply Box 684, NCDN. -1128

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10122

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

HOUSEKEEPER. Middle-aged European lady, well-educated, reliable, 17 years experience in Asia, 30 years office routine, seeks position as assistant in hotel, also willing to undertake control over rooms, linen, etc. Box 671, NCDN. -1119

YOUNG man, university graduate, seeks employment any capacity. Preferably bank, import-export firm or transport company. Box 675, NCDN. -1129

S. A. KISSELEFF, veterinary surgeon, specialist in treatment of dogs' tropical diseases, seeks position with any established veterinary hospital. Address: Shansi Road, Mimosa Court 31, Tientsin. -1090

EXPERT accountant-manager, Chinese, American University graduate, twenty years experience. Outport unobjective. Box 522, NCDN. -910

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THE Shanghai Business College. Summer session. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Successes unparalleled. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 10392

Lost

NOTICE is hereby given that Chinese Maritime Customs Certificate of Authority No. 1020, was stolen and is hereby declared null and void. -1128

Chinese Servants

HIGHLY - RECOMMENDED excellent cook-boy, speaks English well, clean, honest, hardworking. Address Box 699, NCDN. -1189

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -484

84097. Reliance Employment Agency, 1082 Avenue Road. Trustworthy cooks, boys, coolies, amahs, chauffeurs, etc. -983

Offices, Shops, Godowns

FRONT office, 530 square feet, on The Bund, to sublet to British tenant. Replies to Box 691, NCDN. 10426

WANTED an office in central district, about 500 sq. ft. with telephone. Reply Box 619, NCDN. -1044

YARD of about 1,500 square feet wanted for carpentering plant. Box 676, NCDN. -1130

FOR SALE, approximately 1,500 square feet office space, central district; furniture and fixtures, with telephone. Available September 1. Box 665, NCDN. 10418

Rooms Without Board

TO LET, well-furnished southfacing room, hot water, steamheating. 1376 Avenue Joffre, telephone 75681. -1147

FURNISHED big room, modern apartments, centre French Concession. Board optional. Telephone 75635, after 7 p.m. -1189

COMFORTABLE home offered to quiet married couple. Bubbling Well Road. Apply Box 736, NCDN. -1224

1594 Bubbling Well Road: Room available. -1115

COMFORTABLE room, nicely-furnished, all conveniences, to let. 1954 Avenue Joffre, telephone 79979. -772

Rooms with Board

COMFORTABLE double/single rooms with full board. 456 Seymour Road. A. Stunzi. -1128

Wanted to Rent

WANTED, one or two-roomed apartment, Settlement. Replies to Box 711, NCDN. -1179

FOREIGNER leaving Tsingtao wants two-three room apartment, furnished/unfurnished. State particulars. Box 732, NCDN. -1218

BRITISH couple require immediately three-room apartment, unfurnished. No key money. Modern conveniences. Address Box 730, NCDN. -1209

WANTED, three-roomed apartment or flat, with kitchen and bath, fully-furnished, modern conveniences. Box 685, NCDN. -1143

DUTCH couple wants immediately or August 1, one/two rooms, furnished, with own kitchen and bath. Box 672, NCDN. -1119

WANTED to rent: Suitable building or buildings for Fourth Marines Club. Apply Officer in charge, 722 Bubbling Well Road. -1131

WANTED. Apartment, central district, about four rooms, bath and kitchen Willing to pay reasonable key-money. No telephone required. Box 574, NCDN. -899

Holiday Resorts

VILLA Lucia, 4 Chih Chuan Road. Iltis Huk, Tsingtao. First class pension. Open for reservations. 10139

Furnished Apartments

FOR SALE, two-roomed furnished apartment, gas, telephone. Apply 372A Rue Bourgeat, Apartment 23. No brokers. -1141

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, five-roomed flat, 6 Route Ferguson, with garage and lawn, ready for occupation August 1. Monthly rental US$50 excluding tax, heating and water. For other terms apply Mr. Tsar, telephone 38864 between 4-5 p.m. -1206

TO LET, the most beautiful duplex penthouse, four huge rooms, two bathrooms, three verandahs, all modern conveniences, lift, servants' quarters, in the best residential part of French Concession. Furniture to be taken over. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, telephone 83943, from 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 10277

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Houses and Land

10 rooms modern house with land 3 fun ($140,000) can be arranged for early occupation French Concession. Telephone 60121 between 11-12 or Box 739, NCDN.

LUXURIOUS residence on Avenue Petain will be sold within next ten days. Buyers or brokers willing to invest US$33,000 apply to Attorney Mr. Sussland c/o Krivoss Realty Co. (office hours 9-12 a.m.) -1213

WANTED to purchase property (with or without residence) in good and quiet residential district French Concession. Address particulars Box 577, NCDN. 10370

HUNGJAO Road, lot of land of mow 0.668 (actual area after surrender mow 0.411) for sale for US$460 for the lot. Great Western Realty Co., Room 203, 40 Ningpo Road. -976

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RADIO O.K.? For expert repairs, genuine parts, moderate charges, telephone 43383 Chang's Radio Corporation. -1037

TELEPHONE 51140! Radio repairs at your home. Foreign engineer, best references. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road. -44

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